



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, *Editor*

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MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, *National Chairman*

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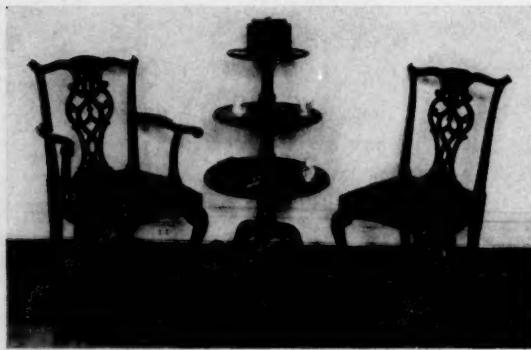
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March 3, 1879



Adam mahogany serpentine side table with fluted frieze and ornamental patraes. Circa 1775. Purchased by Mrs. J. E. Latham for Tryon's Palace at New Bern, N. C.



Set of five Side and Arm Chippendale mahogany Chairs having cabriole legs with ball and claw feet. Circa 1770. Chippendale mahogany dumbwaiter on tripod base with ball and claw feet. Circa 1770. Among the articles given by Mrs. J. E. Latham, of Greensboro, N. C., before her recent death, for her sponsored restoration of Tryon's Palace.

The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

CONSTITUTION DAY on the 17th of this month should be honored and observed more this year than ever before.

During the past few years there have been numerous direct attacks against our Constitution as well as many subtle attempts to weaken it and impair some of its most important provisions. Our members should always be on guard against any proposals of any kind which might tend in any manner to harm our Constitutional form of government.

Your attention should be especially turned this month to a resolution along this line passed by our Sixtieth Continental Congress as follows:

Limiting Treaty Powers

Whereas, The United States Constitution places treaties in a position they do not have in any other nation, in that after ratification they become "the supreme law of the land"; and
Whereas, Global agreements, conventions and treaties have been drafted under the United Nations which impose duties on the States not imposed by the Constitution;
Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States to initiate legislation necessary to insure the supremacy of our State and National laws.

When hearings are held in legislatures on bills pertaining to the future of America, the committee rooms are packed with people who wish to tear down or weaken our form of government.

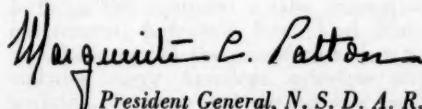
Communism works twenty-four hours a day. How many hours a day do patriotic citizens work at keeping America safe for posterity?

Today, Stalin is the overlord of more millions of human beings than was ever known in the history of the world. They who live under Communism have life without liberty, no choice and no voice in their government. They are told what to think and believe, they are puppets on a string. Do we wish our republic to go the way of Communism by default or are we going to assume our responsibility to keep the liberty which was won for us by our Revolutionary forefathers?

I believe that apathy is the greatest danger we have in our country today. The feeling that, "Yes, I have heard that Communists are at work in the United States but there does not seem to be anything I can do about it," seems to be far too prevalent among many of our citizens. The danger from within is far greater than the danger from without our boundaries. It is so necessary that every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution as well as every patriotic citizen keep informed and be alert to propaganda and be able to separate the good from the bad. After you have informed yourselves, then let your voices be heard by others.

How true the saying is as of the present time that, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

Affectionately,



A cursive signature of Margaret C. Patterson.

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

For God and Truth, Arise!

From South to North, to East to West, the Call to Battle flies.
Hear, Oh Hear the Call, America! For Liberty, Arise!
The War against our God is joined: Our Nation is the Prize.
For God and Truth, Arise!

Beyond the Snows of Valley Forge, to Iwo Jima's crest,
The brave Young Dead are Calling from the Mountains of the Blest.
"To You we Willed the Living Flame! To You the Holy Quest!
For God and Truth, Arise!"

The traitor walks among us. Heed the gospel of his hate!
Heed, Oh Heed the evil voices' threat, and know the Hour is Late!
Oh join the righteous Battle! In God's Fire we Mould our Fate!
For God and Truth, Arise!

Oh glorious America! Oh hear and Understand!
The enemy within our gate has raised his traitor's hand!
With crimson blade and hammer, he has struck our Beauteous Land!
For God and Truth, Arise!

CHORUS

Glory, glory, Halleluja!
Glory, glory, Halleluja!
Glory, glory, Halleluja!
For God and Truth, Arise!

Words by Catherine Le Master Eckrich
Member of MacPherson Chapter, D. A. R.
Aberdeen, South Dakota

Folk Melody
To the Tune of
Battle Hymn of the Republic

Save the Republic Before the Symbols Disappear

BY JESSICA WYATT PAYNE

I DEEM it a privilege and an honor to address your members because you have fearlessly and persistently protected the concepts and precepts of the American Way as the founders envisioned and established them. Although attacked by many left-wing groups for your loyalty, you have not faltered in your support of the fundamental principles which "Made and Kept us a Nation." Because you are the Daughters of the AMERICAN Revolution, you can properly sense and evaluate the Un-American Revolution which has brought us to the very brink of destruction. I salute you for observing, and therefore preserving, the lost art of American Patriotism.

Speaking as a Mother and Teacher, I want to be frank, honest and realistic. As we think together we must accept a sound premise and admit several very obvious necessities. First, unless we understand that there is a well-organized, highly-financed PLAN to overthrow this free Republic, and establish the "Proletariat of the People" we cannot possibly approach a sensible solution to the planned and planted problems which confront and confuse us today.

Under the Communist-Socialist Plan to destroy us, everything American must disappear from our remembrance and experience, therefore one of their most effective weapons is the removal or replacing of the SYMBOLS of our religious and national history. They are succeeding far beyond our comprehension or imagination. Where are the patriotic pictures, the songs, the devotionals, the Pledge to the Flag, the atmosphere of reverence and gratitude for America in the school room?

Finally, they have reached the symbol which represents all that we are or ever hope to be—The American Flag. Do you think it just happened that simultaneously the United Nations Flag appeared all over the nation? No, it was planned that way. Did you ever think you would live to see

the day when American Judges would rule that ANY OTHER flag would supersede Old Glory, or that school officials would not know where to place the Stars and Stripes? We must do more than pass resolutions in conventions, we must implement and activate them in our home towns. The UN flag should fly in front of the UN Building, but never over the courts, schools or public buildings in the United States or on the same pole with the Stars and Stripes. How gullible can we get?

Another successful technique is to call everything by the wrong name. We celebrate V E Day with our troops waiting on the banks of the Elba while Russia takes Berlin. We called it a cold war and spent millions trying to cover up the fact that it really was a floor show to keep our eyes on the wrong place while Russia swallowed China. We call treason perjury; we call strikes "memorials to dead miners" and "a national epidemic of Switchmen's fever"; we delete the word American from Citizenship Committees to appease one-worlders. We call our country a Democracy when the Constitution, the founders, and the Pledge to the Flag say it is a Republic. Can't you see they will soon change our philosophy by changing the American symbols, vocabulary and patriotic experiences? How can we preserve our heritage of freedom for our progeny if we allow them to take down the signs which blazed the trail for us? This problem is more than academic, it is emotional—We either LOVE our country or LOSE it!

As we face the situation of saving our country we must ask a question. How did this great free Republic LOSE the American values, names, and concepts in twenty short years? Because we recognized God-less Russia and therefore brought forth on this continent a false concept of government, borrowed from Karl Marx and dedicated to the proposition that by violating every American principle and tradition—at home and abroad—we could

prove that all men are created equal and destined to live in leisure in a welfare world.

Those Communist and Socialist experiments have wrecked our security, economy and peace at home, and our friendships abroad, because we forgot "The Rock from whence we are Hewn." We are met on battlefields all over the earth to dedicate them to our sons who fought so valiantly and hopelessly in ideological wars they could not win. The prophets of doom who now predict we must always live in war and confusions belie the doctrine of repentance for wrong-doing and are only trying desperately to cover up their sins against this nation. Must we lose our FLAG, our RIGHTS and our LIVES and live in bomb shelters as a penalty for doing good to all the world? No! We can stop the desecration of the faith of our fathers and SURVIVE!

Many commitments have been made all over the world in our name, but not for our sake, and our boys must fight with them, for them or about them at the drop of their hat. From influence peddling in Washington to many thousands of casualties in Korea the answer is the same—our Leaders have lost the American Way. Under such circumstances, what can we do for National Defense on the home front? We can stop being gullible and become realistic defenders of our own Country.

We can and must stop the indoctrination of the Communist-Socialist philosophy in the schools, churches, clubs, unions and government. To do this we must learn the propaganda techniques used in these groups and a few examples will suffice to prove the point. When Hitler wanted to change the philosophy in Germany he immediately took over the schools and changed the textbooks to meet his ideas; Stalin and Peron did the same thing.

Do we have a parallel in our country? Yes. Communism and Socialism got great and dignified starts in some of our larger universities and they have spread to the land's remotest border. I have sat as student or auditor in many of these schools and I know this is true. Most of our teachers are good Americans, but the small minority of Red-ucators—because of their aggressive nature and pre-determined Plan—are destroying the faith in and respect for our form of government.

These teachers are guilty of the sin of commission, but the parents and good teachers are guilty of the sin of omission. We simply did not stop their un-American activities in the classroom and the propaganda is devastating because our children have not had the real American story. They do not parade under their own banner of Communist names and places and announce their purposes; they have far more effective devices. With clever radio, television and movie scripts, columnists, forum speakers, textbooks and big names they simply UN-SELL us on our way of life. Down with capital, profits and free enterprise and up with Russia and Utopia. The condition of our country today proves the power of propaganda as we live in confusion worse confounded, with race trouble here and labor trouble there and trouble, trouble everywhere—all signs of the divide and conquer campaign.

More propaganda—we hear it over on the radio, in the left-wing press and in the classroom that disaster, slums and insecurity breed Communism. This is not so—not in America. For over a hundred and fifty years, this nation continued its progress toward "The greatest good for the greatest number." During those years, we experienced as a nation and as individuals, the whole gamut of human vicissitudes—fire, drought, floods, depressions and wars, but it didn't even occur to us to turn to Communism. WHY? Because every American is born with two impervious armors—FAITH IN GOD and FAITH IN HIS COUNTRY. We did not turn to Communism because every American is born with his own ladder of opportunity; some are short and some are tall, according to his several abilities as recorded in the parable of the talents, but the ladder is his and it has a top and he is FREE to scale it. Herein lies the formula for American success based on human dignity and the rights of free men.

Another danger signal—Under the guise of "Social Progress" and "Liberal Mindedness" the older American Histories, which inculcated in us the love of country, the Flag and things American have been replaced by new books dealing with the "scientific" and "objective" approach. The idea seems to be to make our children so objective they couldn't have a CONVICTION about anything. Any man or na-

tion that reaches the stature of greatness believes in something and has very deep and spiritual convictions, so we recognize another device to weaken American strength and solidarity. Some books point with pride to the five-year-plan in Russia and imply that our system of government has failed because we did not go and do likewise.

Even more damage is done to the national morale and patriotism through books on Social Problems, Economics and Political Science, some of which present a conglomerate group of case studies and data which proves nothing and leaves the student confused about everything in general and the American Way in particular. Whether the teacher realizes it or not, this is just where the Communists want him. The success of the Communist Party in America is not due to the number of their own members actively at work, but to the success they have had selling confused people—good, gullible Christian people—their false fronts which propagate and disseminate their social and economic ideologies.

Adding insult to injury, Progressive Education came along, and, disregarding the successful character building found in the McGuffey Readers, they advised us to let the children alone—don't cramp their style or personality by telling them right from wrong; even if they can't read or write or spell, they will have experiences. Too many parents and teachers let them alone—and they came home wagging their CONFUSION behind them.

We cannot hope to preserve the love of and adherence to the basic principles which made us "One Nation, indivisible" if our children are taught intentionally, or unintentionally, to doubt the wisdom and demonstration of our form of government. Typical of the new trend in textbooks which undermines the faith of the next generation are the following quotes—"Free-enterprise is dead," "The Supreme Court could and presumably should do away with all property rights," "You cannot level wealth in America until legislation is passed forbidding parents from leaving their inheritance to their children." Furthermore, it is no reflection on the ingenious work of Walt Disney to charge that our sense of values has drastically

changed when textbooks replace Abraham Lincoln with the Disney Story.

We know our institutions and schools are under constant attack by propaganda and indoctrination, therefore, Boards of Education, Teachers and other Officials cannot escape the added responsibility of guarding the Republic by carefully investigating the "thought and intent" of the authors and publishers of TEXTBOOKS and other school material. This assignment is not difficult for the Pro-American teachers and officials, and IT MUST BE DONE! Although much of the propaganda is subtle and too many people overlook it or assume it to be an explanation of or formula for "social progress" and "Peace", when we check books from the standpoint of the inescapable realities mentioned here, it is easy to determine whether or not they perform the function of Ed-ucating or Red-ucating.

Good American teachers appreciate enlightenment on this subject, and the GUILTY should be fired; because, if they believe in the Communist-Socialist philosophy it will surely get into their teaching, either by "interpretation" or "design". Many parents ask how they can tell when their children are being indoctrinated. The answer is EASY. If your child comes home from school—at any level from primary to University—questioning the success of the American Way and debunking the Founders and our glorious history, you may be SURE he has the WRONG TEACHER, TEXTBOOK, or BOTH!

If the schools are to continue to preserve our liberties and our heritage (and WHO said this was not their basic function) they MUST teach and practice AMERICANISM—the unadulterated kind of patriotism which sends that intangible elixir of national unity up the spines of EVERY AMERICAN, of every class, creed or color, when the Stars and Stripes appear. Do you call that old-fashioned? The Communists want you to do just that, but we know if we save this nation we must continue to love it and that any subject matter which adulterates these concepts and emotions is subversive. What will it profit the child if he gain all knowledge, and lose the opportunity to say with Paul, "I WAS FREE BORN".

Parents and teachers must have the courage and patriotism to fight these Un-

American trends in their OWN COMMUNITY. We must demand that our schools again become the citadel of American Liberty; we must demand that every school put back the SYMBOLS which portray our national heritage; we must demand that teachers EMPHASIZE what is RIGHT about America, thus giving students respect for our past record and faith in the future; we must demand that American History be taught with reverence, because its unfoldment in the mind and heart of every child is the safeguard against SERFDOM.

Let us be practical! Mr. Stalin knows he can take this country without using the Atom bomb, unless we wake up. He can take it with four weapons—TAX, SPEND, INDOCTRINATE and INFILTRATE. Why do good, guillible, Christian Americans aid and abet the Communists and Socialists by accepting and using every technique THEY designed for our destruction? Even Rip Van Winkle only slept twenty years!

Finally, let us realize that we can do the job by turning our attention to the schools, churches and family life. Unfortunately, too many ministers are also victims of the propaganda and some are even carriers of the venom that will destroy us, because through a false sense of "do-gooders" they have sponsored or helped Communist-front crusades. It would be well to remember that the ACT of joining your Club, Union or even your Church is secondary to the FACT that you are FREE to join it, and it is the FACT of your freedom which is challenged today. The Church had better wake up, too.

Another safeguard—We believe in the wisdom of the Founders who warned of political alliances with foreign powers, and practiced the principle of "open covenants, openly arrived at"; therefore, we must protect the United States FIRST and we will not be naive enough to join the World Federalists—(or any other group that would or could lose for us our VOTE, BOUNDARIES, SOVEREIGN POWERS or NATIONAL ENTITY) hoping that by removing the word "foreign" it would save us from the "powers" that seek to dominate us.

History shows that the game of "Power Politics" has shifted the "Balance of Power" all over Europe and Asia for

generations. Allies in one war are enemies in the next, and I wonder if we are contributing most to the Brotherhood of man, under the Fatherhood of God, when we give our name, prestige and money for foreign wars, based on old hatreds and new excuses. When this country practiced international philanthropy and humanitarian charity we had friends all over the world, but when we became international bigamists and subsidized inefficiency and Socialist experiments, we lost the friends and wrecked the morale of both the donor and recipients. If we keep up the practice we will be responsible for our own bankruptcy and a generation of mental dullards and physical sloths. If the nations are sincerely interested in PEACE and the principles of freedom we have demonstrated, they should show some signs of emulating them. By precept and example we have shown the way, and the Master said, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." This is the road to peace for a CHRISTIAN nation, yet we are trying to solve the world's problems through every other means and through an organization which can—and has—become a medium for spies and saboteurs, but cannot open its councils with prayer.

There are many lost horizons from Valley Forge and Gettysburg to Korea. Since we started making the world safe for Democracy it hasn't been safe for anybody and from the resulting chaos at home and abroad we know by compromise and appeasement we have lost the American path to peace, security and our Constitutional rights as free citizens. If we ever find them again—even at the risk of being called isolationist—we must turn our attention to saving this Republic from the world. This is not isolationism, it is practicing the time-tested axiom, "The Light That Shines Farthest, Shines Brightest at HOME".

Progress lies in both directions. The most progress the prodigal son ever made was when he decided to go back to his Father. There is a lesson here for all Americans; we have certainly spent our substance and our children's future in 'worldly' living and we must get back to American housekeeping. Whether we call it a priori reasoning or horsesense, we

(Continued on page 744)

The Maude Moore Latham Tryon Palace Collection

BY CLARA BOOTH BYRD

Editor's Note: Since this article was written, Mrs. James Edwin Latham passed away on April 8. Besides the valuable furnishings she had bought for \$126,000 for the restored Tryon's Palace at New Bern, N. C., and the gifts of \$250,000 made for the project during her lifetime, at the time of her death, estimated to have increased in value from \$250,000 to more than \$400,000, she bequeathed the residue of her estate to the Tryon's Palace Commission for the restoration work, it being estimated when her will was probated that this bequest will amount to more than \$1,000,000, making her grand total of donations estimated at more than \$1,526,000 for the reconstruction. The State of North Carolina appropriated \$185,000 to buy the site as a State Park.

MRS. J. E. LATHAM, of Greensboro, N. C., benefactor of the far-famed Tryon Palace Restoration Project, who is a member of the Rachel Caldwell Chapter, D. A. R., of Greensboro, and active in the cultural movements of her State, with the assistance of experts on both sides of the Atlantic, within the last few years began to assemble what has become a truly beautiful and noteworthy collection of English antiques—one which will grace the Palace, when it has once again become reality, and set the standard for its complete furnishing.

Known as the Maude Moore Latham Tryon Palace Collection, more than 37 items have been brought together, at a cost of \$126,000, each one chosen for its authenticity, elegance, and suitability.

Royal Governor William Tryon moved into the Palace, in the Colonial village of New Bern, N. C., shortly before June 7, 1770, occupying it for about a year. During this time he undoubtedly made use of his own personal furnishings, since the Crown, fearing to set a precedent, had refused to provide them. No record of these pieces has yet been found. The furnishings must certainly have been of fine quality, however, since he was affluent himself, had married an heiress, and was known for his love of the beautiful and of gracious living.

Tryon was succeeded by Royal Governor Josiah Martin, who occupied the Palace something less than four years. On May 31, 1775, he fled precipitately, in an attempt to escape the dangerous tide of revolution rolling up around him. Some two years afterwards, his furnishings were sold at public auction as confiscated goods. We are told that much of the mahogany furniture was purchased by Richard Caswell, who later became the first elected Governor of North Carolina; also that a "sizable sum" was realized from the sale—facts which might well indicate both quality and value. A complete inventory was kept. But after a lapse of 175 years, it would be almost, if not entirely impossible, to locate many of these items.

And so, Mrs. Latham wisely decided to set about collecting pieces belonging to this period, which might approximate the furnishings of a mansion of the importance and elegance of the Royal Governor's Palace and which were possible to procure. The result is an honor to her judgment and good taste; and undoubtedly the collection will likewise be a source of pride, pleasure, and benefit for generations to come.

This collection includes furniture—mainly of Chippendale-style mirrors, chandeliers, silver, china and paintings. Notable among the pieces of furniture are an exceedingly handsome mahogany break-front bookcase, with original handles, a mahogany cabinet with kneehole center, a large and very rare mahogany circular drop leaf table, a beautiful mahogany serpentine commode, with finely curved and canted corners, all of the same period, circa 1760, and all Chippendale, and an exquisite pair of inlaid Adam Hare and Fruitwood console tables, circa 1775. Another exceptional piece is the 18th century mahogany pie-crust table, with carved tripod base, also Chippendale.

The china consists of a rare dessert service of 39 pieces of Royal Worcester, Dr. Wall Period. Five handsome paintings

include Thomas Gainsborough's portrait of Philip Bowes Broke, in the original fine Chippendale carved and gilt frame; Lady Anne O'Neill, by Matthew William Peters; a Conversation Piece, by Richard Collins; a charming Flower Piece, by Simon Verelst, and an unusually fine Still Life with Birds and Animals, by E. Van Stuven. Included also are three large crystal chandeliers of Irish glass, delicately patterned and exquisitely made.

On Dec. 1, 1949, announcement was made that Mrs. Latham had executed an agreement on November 26, presenting this magnificent collection as a gift to the State of North Carolina and its people. At the annual meeting, held in Raleigh, of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, the presentation was made by Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, daughter of Mrs. Latham, who was unable to present it personally because of illness. Mrs. Kellenberger is also widely known in historical and cultural circles, and wherever any work of beauty and of usefulness is being undertaken. Among other things, she was then serving as North Carolina State D. A. R. Historian. Acceptance of these gifts was made by Mr. George Ross, Director of the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Since that time, officials of the State and of the Greensboro Historical Museum, and friends of Mrs. Latham, have thought that the collection, which had been on exhibition for some time in Blair House, in Williamsburg, Va., (where, incidentally, it was assembled), might now come home, so that more of the people of the State, to whom it belongs, might begin to enjoy it.

Accordingly, the collection was moved in the early Fall of 1950 to temporary but adequate quarters in the Historical Museum of Greensboro, where it may be viewed daily, except Saturday and Monday, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Under the general direction of Capt. J. M. Thornton, President of the Museum, arrangements were made for the first exhibit on the evening of October 11, 1950, at a preview in the museum. It was an occasion of moving rededication—rededication to those deathless principles of human freedom which have lighted the unquenchable fires of hope throughout the world. Special invitations had been sent to several

hundred interested people; and in the gathering, in addition to people of Greensboro, were many distinguished men and women of the state, including a number of official representatives from the City of New Bern, where the collection will, of course, eventually be placed in its permanent Palace home.

Here again, on behalf of her mother, Mrs. Kellenberger spoke, telling something of the history of the Tryon Palace project and her mother's devoted interest in it, and expressing also something of Mrs. Latham's appreciation to all those individuals and groups, who had aided and encouraged the work. Again Mr. Ross spoke for the State of North Carolina, stressing particularly the economic value he believed the completed project would be to the State, and likewise paying tribute to Mrs. Latham, her patriotism and generosity.

Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, President of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, voiced the appreciation of that organization, as well as of the people of the State, for this contribution on the part of one of North Carolina's honored women—a contribution not merely to the present, but to the future; not merely to our cultural life, but to the perpetuation of those fundamental ideals of democracy, for which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Judge Romulus A. Nunn was spokesman for the group, including the City Manager and City Aldermen, which represented the City of New Bern. A lifelong friend of the Latham family, he paid special tribute to both Mrs. Latham and her late husband, telling of the high esteem in which they were held in New Bern and the great loss the city suffered when they decided to make Greensboro their home.

With Captain Thornton serving as able Master of Ceremonies, the entire proceedings were broadcast from the museum over a Statewide hook-up. Previous to the exercises, as well as afterwards, during the social hour, the guests had opportunity to view the collection, displayed on the first floor. This truly-inspiring occasion marked another step forward in the celebrated Tryon Palace Restoration Project.

It is interesting to know that the three

chandeliers, already referred to, upon the request of Governor Kerr Scott of North Carolina and the State Department of Conservation and Development, have been hung in the Governor's mansion in Raleigh, where they will remain until their final removal to the Palace itself—the smaller pair in the north and south drawing rooms; the single large chandelier in the dining room. Governor and Mrs. Scott on November 30, received at tea in the mansion, honoring the officers and members of the several Statewide cultural societies, all of which were holding meetings in the capital that week—including the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, the State Art Society, the State Literary and Historical Association and others. At this time, opportunity was given the guests to view the chandeliers. Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger received in her stead.

The Maude Moore Latham TRYON PALACE COLLECTION

Portrait of Philip Bowes Broke. By Thomas Gainsborough, R. A. Painted circa 1758.

Portrait of Lady Anne O'Neill. By Matthew William Peters, R. A. Circa 1760.

Conversation Piece—"A Family Taking Tea in the Library." By Richard Collins. Circa 1730.

Flower Composition. By Simon Verelst. Painted 1680.

Still Life Composition, with Birds and Animals. By E. Van Stuven. 1657-1712.

Chippendale Mahogany Breakfront Bookcase. Circa 1760

Pair of Chippendale Mahogany Raeburn Armchairs. Circa 1770.

Chippendale Mahogany Dumb Waiter, on tripod base, with ball and claw feet. Circa 1770.

Set of five Side and one Arm Chippendale Mahogany Chairs, having cabriole legs and claw feet. Circa 1760.

Chippendale Mahogany Pole Screen, having period needlework panel in screen, on tripod base. Circa 1770.

Pair 18th Century Adam Armchairs, with shaped oval backs. Circa 1770.

Pair 18th Century Chippendale Mahogany Side Chairs. Circa 1775.

Pair Chippendale Mahogany Stools, with cabriole legs and shell ornamentation on knees. Circa 1770.

Large Chippendale Mahogany Circular Drop Leaf Table. Circa 1760.

Pair George I Walnut Side Chairs. Circa 1725.

Eighteenth Century Hepplewhite Mahogany Commode. Circa 1770.

Chippendale Mahogany Serpentine Commode, with finely carved and canted corners. Circa 1760.

Chippendale Mahogany Inlaid Kneehole Dressing Table, with drawers and adjustable cupboard under. Circa 1765.

Adam Mahogany Serpentine Side Table, with fluted frieze and ornamental paterae. Circa 1775.

George II Walnut Wing Chair, with cabriole legs on claw and ball feet. Circa 1745.

Eighteenth Century Chippendale Mahogany Pie Crust Table, with carved tripod base. Circa 1765.

Eighteenth Century Chippendale Mahogany Cabinet, with knee hole center and drawers below and wooden doors above. Circa 1765.

Chippendale Mahogany Chest on Chest. Circa 1765.

Chippendale Mahogany Bureau Bookcase, with rosetted swan neck pediment and enclosed ornamented wooden doors. Circa 1760.

Pair Carved and Gilded 18th Century Chippendale Wall Mirrors. Circa 1765.

A Dr. Wall Worcester Dessert Service, having white background, with blue borders, gilded and decorated with exotic birds. 39 pieces. Circa 1770.

Pair of Inlaid Adam Hare and Fruitwood Console Tables. Circa 1775.

Rare Charles II Silver Tankard. London 1679. Maker "F. L."

George II Silver Kettle and Stand and Salver. By George Hindmarsh, London. 1733-1734.

Set of four George I Candlesticks. London 1720. By Richard Greene.

Paul de Lamerie Silver Coffee Pot, with Side Handle. London 1721.

George I Silver Cup and Cover. London 1718. By Simon Pantin.

George II Silver Epergne. London 1751. By William Cripps.

Large Mirror with Chinoiserie Painting on reverse. Circa 1760.

Pair Irish Glass 18th Century Chandeliers.

One Large Irish Glass Chandelier. 18th Century.



Chippendale mahogany serpentine commode with finely carved and canted corners. Circa 1760. Portrait of Lady Anne O'Neill, by Matthew William Peters, R. A. 1742-1814.



Exceptionally fine George II Kettle, Stand and Lamp with Salver to match. Made in London 1732-1733 by George Hindmarsh.



18th Century Hepplewhite mahogany Commode with fitted top drawer. Circa 1780.



Pair 18th Century carved and gilded mirrors. Circa 1765. (One of pair shown.)

But it is impossible fully to appreciate the Maude Moore Latham Tryon Palace Collection or to understand its real significance, unless it can be viewed also against the backdrop of history and seen in imagination in its relation to the Palace itself. The background of the past is equally necessary to an understanding of Mrs. Latham's interest in this project and connection with it.

Since Williamsburg, and the vast interest of the Rockefellers, "restoration" has shaken off the dust and become an "exciting" word. In fact, the word has gone modern, in the sense that all over the country, individuals, groups, organizations are interesting themselves in rebuilding, recreating, and restoring—sometimes whole villages, sometimes single structures which have had some vital connection with our American past; so that the word has become synonymous with up-to-the-minute, far-horizon thinking. The village of Williamsburg, so near to Yorktown, and seat of the beginning of a new order in a new world, was set up again, on the grand scale, in the grand manner, with all the meticulous accuracy which modern research makes possible. The success of the undertaking has given unmistakable impetus to the whole idea of restoration and its immeasurable importance.

It is also a fact of which we are justly proud that from the beginning of the organization of the D. A. R., one of the most important phases of our work related to the preservation of history in terms of brick and mortar and stone.

The charming small town of New Bern, North Carolina, with a present population of some 17,000, is variously described as a "Waterfront Williamsburg," the "Athens of North Carolina," and a "Miniature Charleston," because of the more than one hundred famous old homes of Colonial and other early American types of architecture still in preservation there—houses of truly beautiful design and stunning craftsmanship.

This little city is also the site of that other famous Colonial building, Tryon's Palace, about which we have been talking—"the most beautiful residence in America," built for the home of the Royal Governor, and embodying the dignity and might of the Home Government. It was erected in the years 1767-1770, at a cost

of 15,000 pounds, the then huge sum having been raised by taxes levied upon the people of the province—taxes so violently resented, especially in some sections, as to stand charged as a contributing factor to the War of the Regulation, and the War of the Regulation, in turn, though it occurred in 1771, has been referred to from time to time as "the first battle of the Revolution," so closely allied were the causes of the two. Certainly, the Palace, occupied as it was by staunch supporters of the Crown, was a cauldron of seething antagonisms during pre-Revolutionary days.

There is no doubt that the new capitol building and Governor's residence was needed. The Colonial Governors, as they came and went, lived first one place and another, according to their personal preference as to climate and other considerations; the meetings of the Assembly were likewise itinerant; the new building would certainly add stability to the colony. Besides, it was a sorely needed cultural acquisition in a new and growing province.

Although not architecturally pretentious, the beauty and impressive appearance of the Palace are also undisputed. And it was unique in that it combined what may be called a statehouse with the Governor's residence.

To begin with, it was designed by John Hawks, an architect brought over from England by Tryon for this purpose. His job paralleled that of a modern architect—he was designer and overseer (in this case under the over-all supervision of Governor Tryon); he was in no sense a "contractor." Later on Hawks entered the political life of the state and held several political jobs—for instance, he was the first State Auditor.

The Palace was built of red brick (in all probability made in the local kiln close by), trimmed with white marble, and had a shingle roof. It was composed of three units—a central, double-story square building, with a seven-window front elevation, spanned by a pediment of "noble" proportions, and two separate wings—one on either side, connected with the central section by curving corridors. In general, the first floor was the "statehouse," in that here were placed the imposing hall for meetings of the council and the assembly, the library, the dining room, the parlor, the

servants' hall; the second floor was the "residence," in that here were located seven bedrooms, and one or two additional dressing rooms for Mrs. and Miss Tryon. The two wings housed, respectively, the east—the offices of the secretary and his staff, and the kitchen; the west—the stables, and the coach and harness house.

The beauty and impressiveness of the Palace was greatly enhanced by its setting. In a normally level area of the country, it was located on a rising eminence on the edge of the town, above the banks of the River Trent, in the midst of formal gardens—gardens very reminiscent of English country estates. The front, or north, elevation faced the town; the rear, or southern, overlooked the placid waters of the river; in fact, it was said that on a clear day one could see down the river to a distance of twelve miles. The east wing bordered on the village; the west wing extended to a primeval woodland. The whole was enclosed by a low wall, surmounted by wrought iron ornaments. On the lawn behind the Palace, as one would imagine, stood cannon, and a flagstaff bearing the King's colors.

There is ample proof that the interior was as handsome as the exterior. William Attmore, one of the several visitors to the Palace who commented upon it, wrote in his Journal that, "it was finished within in a very elegant manner," and "its ornaments are simple but remarkably collected." Ebenezer Hazard, the Postmaster General, was also impressed by the fact that "upon entering the street door" (meaning the front door), one came into a hall in which there were four niches for statues. It seems to be still conjecture whose likenesses occupied those recesses. Over the door was an inscription in Latin, supposedly written by Sir William Drake. Translated, it reads:

"In the reign of a monarch who goodness disclos'd,
A free happy people to dread tyrants oppos'd,
Have, to virtue and merit, erected the dome;
May the owner and household make this the lov'd home
Where religion, the arts, and the laws may invite
Future ages to live, in sweet peace and delight."

The "rich mahogany" of the Great Stair Case (as differentiated from the Lesser Stair Case) comes in for comment; also the marble mantelpieces; the cornices, columns, pedestals are remarked, as well as the friezes and mouldings—all embellished and enriched with foliage, medallions of the king and queen, and other decorations.

The building was also sturdy and substantial, the walls of the central section, for instance, being nearly three feet thick; those of the two wings almost as massive. The building survived the hurricane of 1769, which destroyed two-thirds of the town. A story is also told that nearly a century later, during the Federal occupation of New Bern, Union soldiers gave up the attempt to tear down the west wing, which was still standing at that time. It must truly have been an imposing edifice, in 1770, in this city of 600.

As has been stated, the Tryons moved into the new Palace in the summer of 1770. On December following, the Assembly met for the first time in the spacious assembly hall. Perfect courtesy seems to have been the order! Governor Tryon enthusiastically approved the new capitol as a "publick ornament"—one that would remain for years as "a lasting monument to the liberality of the country," and praised the architect. The Council and the Assembly thanked the Governor for his supervisory duties and praised the "elegant and noble" building. Good government in the colony took another forward step when the records in the office of the Secretary at Wilmington were transferred to the Palace, where they were properly centralized for the first time.

Later that spring Tryon led the militia against the Regulators, and on May 16, 1771, defeated them and ended the "war." Shortly afterwards, he left the province of North Carolina to become Governor of New York.

His successor, Governor Martin, at the end of four turbulent years, fled in panic, as already mentioned, after locking and bolting the Palace and leaving the keys with the servants. It is probable he intended to return after the storm had blown over; but for obvious reasons he never did. These two were the first and the last of the Royal Governors to occupy the Palace. As one of his last official acts,

Governor Martin had dissolved the Assembly when he found that the representatives were planning to send delegates to the forthcoming Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Whereupon, the members called their own convention—and the first Provincial Congress called and held in America in defiance of the King and his representative met in New Bern, in August, 1774; a second met there in 1775. Some writers claim that both these congresses were held in the Palace; but since both took place while Martin was still a resident, it does not seem reasonable to think that the members would have come together in revolt under his very bedroom.

From 1775, after Governor Martin left, until the central unit of the Palace was destroyed by fire on February 27, 1798, the story of Tryon's Palace is the story of gradual deterioration and decay of a proud and splendid structure before the ravages of disuse, neglect, weather, and vandalism.

True, it was used intermittently. The first State General Assembly of 1777 met in the Palace, and the Assembly of April, 1778, was called to meet there, and undoubtedly did. The August, 1778, Assembly convened in Hillsborough. Late in 1779 and early in 1780 the Assembly held sessions in New Bern, and the legislators returned in 1785 (in the meantime they had reverted to their former plan of "itinerant" assemblies), and doubtless made use of the Palace, as did perhaps later assemblies. In 1794, the Assembly definitely fixed the Governor's residence at Raleigh, nearer the center of the province.

Governors Richard Caswell and Abner Nash, the first two State Governors, lived in the Palace during part of their term. Governor Caswell and all other first State Officials under the first State Constitution were inaugurated in the Palace. But occasional occupancy could not counteract continuous lack of care and decay. Moreover, deterioration was hastened by the removal of a considerable part of the metal in the building to be used to make ammunition for the Patriots.

During the last years of the life of the Palace, the crumbling and forsaken building was put to a variety of uses. Rooms were rented to lodgers, so that the Palace became a sort of apartment house for a time. A fencing school was conducted there; later on, a dancing school. French

classes were held there. The parochial school was moved into the Palace, the rector and his wife living on the upper floor. The once proud and beautiful building was, as one observer saw it, "from being the seat of a little Court, under the regal Government . . . is now become the seat of a petty schoolmaster with his little subjects." It is interesting to recall that for a number of years St. John's Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., one of the oldest in the State, held its regular meetings there—in fact it had held a meeting on the very night the Palace was burned.

It is thought that the fire, which destroyed the main building, originated in some undetermined way in the basement, where hay had been stored—another telling comment on the condition in which the Palace was kept. The wings were saved by tearing down the connecting colonnades. The west wing still stands, although greatly altered in appearance, and having served various purposes, and was in possession of the Duffy family since 1895. Since there is evidence that only the west wing still remained in 1820, it would seem correct to conclude that the east wing had been deliberately pulled down between that date and the date of the fire. After the fire, the Assembly proceeded at once to sell the Palace lots back into private ownership, and buildings of various types began to be constructed upon the historic ground.

Something further should be said about the opposition to the Palace. It was without doubt Tryon's brain-child—his name has clung to it through the decades. Arriving in the colony in the Fall of 1764 as Lieutenant-Governor, he became Governor in 1765, following the death of Governor Arthur Dobbs. His very first recommendation to the London Board of Trade was that New Bern be made the permanent capital, and that a suitable building be erected for the Governor's residence, thus putting an end to the here and there sittings of the Assembly. Undoubtedly he used his high office, as well as personal persuasion—a good old custom still in use by politicians today—to induce the members of the Assembly, when it met in New Bern in December, 1766, to appropriate the necessary funds. He shrewdly secured the consent of the legislators, "by a large majority," to appropriate 5,000 pounds for

the building, likely thinking that if he could get the project started, he could get it finished, for it seems quite clear that from the beginning he knew that this amount would by no means be sufficient to erect the building he had in mind—again employing good tactics not yet out of date. He also ably secured the assent of the Crown to his plans.

Taxes were levied for the first appropriation; and sure enough, about a year later, even before the taxes for the first appropriation were all paid in, he asked the Assembly for 10,000 pounds more, and got it—if somewhat reluctantly. This time, the poll tax, upon which main reliance for raising the fund was placed, was heavily increased. There was poverty in the colony, to be sure; but there was also prosperity—in fact, 8,000 pounds of the amount needed was borrowed from a rich New Bern merchant, Samuel Cornell, at eight per cent! Perhaps not too much complaint would have been voiced except for the fact that already the province was stirred over this very question of taxation; and resentment was daily increasing over the corrupt practices of local feetakers and tax-gatherers. What is perhaps just as much to the point, there was acute friction between the east and the west. The east, having been settled first and being much more populous, much more affluent, naturally exercised the ruling political power in the colony. The frontier—the growing and expanding west (meaning such "far away sections" as Orange and Rowan Counties), less populous, less prosperous, with little political power, bitterly resented the domination of the east.

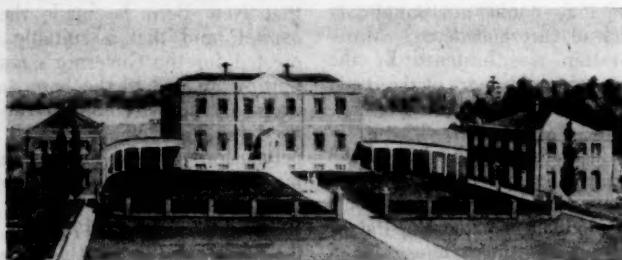
Undoubtedly the poll tax was a hardship—especially to the settlers in the west; but the matter might have been fairly

amicably handled if the bonfire had not already been laid, and only waited for the match. The west saw in the Palace that needed match—rather, here was something tangible upon which to vent their just indignation. They proclaimed the Palace a useless extravagance, a heavy burden laid upon the back of the west by the dominant east, for the benefit of the east; for was not this new building to be erected there?

Feeling ran so high that Governor Tryon stationed a guard at the Palace, and prepared to fortify the town. This feeling culminated in May, 1771, in the battle of Alamance, when as has been noted the force under Governor Tryon defeated the force known as the "Regulators."

During recent years, the idea of restoring Tryon's Palace has been proposed from time to time by various interested people—notably Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, a Past State Regent and Past Vice President General, D. A. R., and Miss Gertrude Carraway, also a Past State Regent and now Vice President General and Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine. During Mrs. Gregory's administration, she appointed a Tryon Palace Committee, hoping to buy the remaining Palace wing for use as a D. A. R. Museum. Miss Carraway has made numerous talks, written extensively and otherwise activated the idea, helping to keep it before the people of the State.

The rewards would be many—those who argued for it claimed: additional advantages for New Bern, as well as increased prestige for the city, State, and nation; a mecca for tourists and sightseers, as well as students of history, taking its place as an attraction on the eastern coast with Paul Green's dramas—"The Lost Colony" at Manteo and "The Common Glory" at Williamsburg. Besides, and not least of the



Tryon's Palace Planned for Restoration



THE LATE MRS. J. E. LATHAM
Donor of the Palace Restoration

rewards, the economic returns could not be ignored, since the tourist "industry" in North Carolina is growing steadily; in fact, in 1950 it ranked third largest, being exceeded only by tobacco and textiles, bringing into the State that year \$300,000,000.

This preparatory spade work was undoubtedly necessary and most valuable. But it remained for Mrs. Latham, the former Maude Moore, who was born in New Bern and spent her early years there, not only to envision the importance in all directions of the restoration of Tryon's Palace but actually to get the project started. She had given a great deal of thought to it. She knew it would be a hard job. The cooperation of the City of New Bern would be necessary, for instance, in acquiring the site, involving the removal of buildings and closing a street now occupying it; the cooperation of the Governor and the State Legislature would be required to enact the proper legislation to stabilize the work; the aid of many others who for one reason or another had a stake in the matter would be needed.

In Mrs. Latham, the event, the time, and the person met. In 1944, at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Garden Club, held in Blowing Rock, she took the first definite step: she announced an initial gift of \$100,000 toward the restoration of the Palace building. Next morning

the newspapers of the state carried the exciting story. This handsome gift was set up in a trust fund, and became at once a most potent argument—in favor! In 1949, Mrs. Latham added a second gift of \$150,000, which was also set up in a trust fund. In 1950, as already detailed, she presented to the State the collection of English antique furnishings, purchased at a cost of \$126,000—making a grand total of \$376,000.

In the meantime, Governor Gregg Cherry appointed a Tryon Palace Commission. Mrs. Latham was named Chairman; her daughter, Mrs. Kellenberger, First Vice Chairman; Mrs. Cannon, Second Vice Chairman; Miss Carraway, Secretary; and the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, ex-officio Treasurer. The General Assembly of 1945 voted an appropriation of \$150,000 to be applied to the purchase of the site of the State's first capitol. An additional \$35,000 was appropriated in 1951.

The North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development was authorized to acquire the necessary property, reconstruct the Palace, and maintain it—with the purpose of making the project into a State Park. Under the general authority of this body, the Tryon Palace Commission will supervise the restoration and the completed project. Most of the needed property has already been recently acquired by the State of North Carolina.

Because of the continued illness of Mrs. Latham, Mrs. Kellenberger was named Acting Chairman of the Tryon Palace Commission, and, together with the other officers, is ably and enthusiastically carrying on the work into which Mrs. Latham has put so much of her heart, her intelligence, and her substance.

In addition to the D. A. R., the Daughters of the American Colonists and the Daughters of Colonial Wars have appointed committees to raise funds for the project and otherwise aid its consummation. The Garden Club of North Carolina has assumed responsibility for planting the grounds. Almost all of the property sites have already been purchased; options have been obtained upon others. It is hoped that archeological excavations may also be undertaken in the not too distant future.

We Must Guard Our Liberties

BY MRS. CLIFFORD TUCK

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787, marked the close of the assembly of delegates which framed the Constitution of the United States. Of all the many different types of government tried throughout history, our Constitution is easily the most outstanding success, having brought its bankrupt thirteen colonies to the position today of being the richest and most powerful nation.

In recent years attacks have been made on our institutions by a nation whose people seem unable to understand our principles of government. Once again we are called upon to defend our liberties guaranteed in the Constitution. Too much of the time we take for granted these liberties which so many have given their lives to protect for us.

The danger comes from attacks within the country as well as from without. These are not only from espionage agents but also from innocent-appearing organizations whose national officers receive their orders direct from foreign countries. Their aim of world peace is certainly one that we all subscribe to but to accomplish this they would subject this country to a Communist-dominated world government.

Each of us should carefully examine any new ideas offering a "new way," to weigh thoughtfully what advantages are offered over those guaranteed in our Constitution. We should remember that experience in countries which have fallen behind the Iron Curtain shows that Communists infiltrate organizations which have aims with popular appeal and use them as fronts. The Communist agent will often talk against Communism to gain the confidence of his listener and then leave a small seed

of Communist thought behind.

They place their followers as teachers in the public schools and colleges where they do not openly teach Communism as a rule, but, rather, talk disparagingly of the present way of government in a country. They work themselves into positions of trust and responsibility in the government of a country; and are adept in the arts of name-calling and causing confusion among governmental agencies of a country.

Public opinion is a powerful thing and it is time we use it to learn the truth about Communist infiltration of our government. We must stop the name-calling and the suppressing of evidence; let us find out the truth no matter whose feet are stepped on.

Truth and education are our best weapons against the dangers of Communism within our country. Too few of our colleges and universities require American History for entry or for graduation. American History should be required for both high school and college graduation so that our children will be well acquainted with their heritage. We must teach them to reason so they can recognize subversive propaganda.

This war has come to the people. It is no longer enough that we vote and then sit back. We must keep in touch with our representatives so that they will know our wishes in these matters. We must take an active part in our PTA's and Church groups to guard against Communist infiltration in our own communities. If we are to keep the liberties guaranteed in our Constitution, we cannot let the other man do it. Each of us must fight this war.

Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf, Pennsylvania State D. A. R. Chairman of Genealogical Records, says that while she was having breakfast during a State Conference, a waitress noticed her D. A. R. Insignia and bars, and remarked: "My, you must have come a long ways up." Dressed for a State D. A. R. Banquet, she had a lady come up to her and observe, "I'm from Pennsylvania." While playing a game with her small granddaughter, the telephone rang, and, after talking some minutes with the friend who called, she heard the little girl say softly to her: "Nana, when will you stop saying, 'D. A. R. and D. A. C.?'"

Avoid Constitution Violations

BY C. E. GILBERT, JR.

EVERY loyal American must recognize the urgent need to guard well the Constitution of these United States, lest we lose the precious freedoms that this unsurpassed document guarantees all Americans.

For daily, the Constitution is being violated. More and more powers and prerogatives belonging to the States are being usurped not only by Congress but by thousands of newly-created bureaus and commissions. Step by step, for two decades, the Federal Government has been usurping the rights of the States and placing in the hands of these bureaus the right to regulate our personal lives. So completely have these bureaus burdened us with do's and don'ts and are taking over the functions of the States, the municipalities and the individuals that many patriots have, in many cases, quit protesting. Today our government—through countless bureaus—seeks to finance our schools, our medical care, our hospitals, our food supply and much of our private affairs.

This has not been done without the passive, or even sometimes willing, approval of great numbers of our people, for in 1951 greed and selfishness have often supplanted the loyalty and patriotism of Americans of 1787 who created the Constitution.

In their mad scramble for a silver dollar, too many Americans of today forget that the Eagle is the symbol of American liberty and think only of it as a decoration for the dollar that is so dear to them.

The "something for nothing" citizen is still in the minority in America, but those who have not learned that Uncle Sam can give away only what he gets in taxes from all of us grow daily.

Let me tell you the story of the "gullible gulls," for it is a true story that should make some of these "something for nothing" people think:

Today along the coast of St. Augustine, great flocks of seagulls are starving in this land of plenty. Fishing is still good, but the gulls don't know how to fish. For generations they and their predecessors

have depended on the shrimp fleet to toss them scraps from the nets. Recently the shrimp fleet moved to Key West.

The shrimpers had created a Welfare State for the St. Augustine seagulls. The big birds never bothered to learn how to fish for themselves and they never taught their children to fish. Instead they led their little ones to the shrimp nets.

Now the seagulls, the fine free birds that almost symbolize liberty itself, are starving to death because they gave in to the "something for nothing" lure! They sacrificed their independence for a hand-out.

A lot of people are like that, too. They see nothing wrong in picking delectable scraps from the tax nets of the U. S. Government's "shrimp fleet." But what will happen when the government runs out of goods? What about our children of generations to come?

Let's not be gullible gulls. We Americans must reserve our talents of self-sufficiency, our genius for creating things for ourselves, our sense of thrift and our true love of independence.

Communism and Socialism won't work in any land because Communists and Socialists won't work. The incentives are not great enough under either system. The indispensable profit motive is lacking.

The British coal mines of today are a splendid example of one of Socialism's latest failures. The coal mines of Great Britain were nationalized in 1945, because, as the British Labor or Socialist Party declared, an increase in production was necessary for the preservation of British economy.

However, after four years under government ownership, the production of coal in Great Britain has not increased. Instead it has declined. Regardless of a hundred million spent for new machinery to speed up the coal industry, British mines produced less coal each week last year than they produced the year before the Socialists took them over.

Now the Labor Party proposes to take over the Steel Industry, although—under private enterprise—steel production has in-

creased since 1945, as have most of the privately owned British industries.

Since that memorable night one hundred and thirty-six years ago when Francis Scott Key wrote the inspired lines which became a part of this great nation's national anthem, America has changed. From a nation still in the embryonic state, peopled with a small band of pilgrims struggling for livelihood in a land of wilderness, it has become the richest nation on earth.

But the America which grew from a few hundred thousand, often undernourished colonists, to the most prosperous and envied nation on earth was peopled with patriots who put the welfare of their country first and the status of their personal income last.

This country has more than once conquered foes who would engulf it, but today it faces a situation as grave, and probably one that could be much more disastrous than any of its past.

If America ever had need of the united, unselfish cooperation of its people, it is today.

Never before did America need more the yeoman service of its loyal sons.

The placid, unequalled life which Americans have earned by hard, patriotic pioneering must be retained . . . Retained must be those unmatched prerogatives that make this country and its people envied by all . . . Retained must be that system of government which makes it possible for the humblest citizen to become wealthy and honored . . . Victory will, it must, prevail over those who would destroy freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom of thought.

What can we do to assure that Socialism or any "ism" will not throttle our nation?

We can band together to fight every act of every individual, official or group who endeavors to weaken or undermine the Constitution.

We can be sure to vote, and not leave the selection of the men who are to be our representatives in government to the ignorant, the dishonest and the selfish.

We can make our voices of disapproval heard at all times and in all instances when

our silence will aid those who would nullify the deeds of our forefathers, and we can fight with unrelenting zeal and united effort those who would destroy Free Enterprise in America.

We can not only refuse to join, but do our utmost to discourage those who appeal to the Federal Government to furnish funds for projects that only rob Peter to pay Paul, or are the affair of local and State governments.

We can use our united efforts, and raise our voices in unison against all business, all institutions and all individuals who permit personal greed to ignore the underprivileged and the unfortunate.

We must unite to find a solution—through private enterprise—to the ever-rising cost of medical care that is fast becoming unbearable to so many in the lower income brackets.

We must—under private enterprise—see that ample low cost housing is provided for the many whose numbers are large, but whose capital is small.

It is both charitable and kindly to plan a Utopian America where all the drab realities of life have been banned from every man's life and to a certain limit we all agree it is a worthy goal. However, up to this decade, no one has found a way to success except through honest toil. Wise founding fathers have given us a Constitution which makes it possible for every man who works and plans and takes advantage of the opportunities of this land of plenty to limit his success only by his own ability and efforts.

So let us gird our loins with the sword of freedom, which is our unsurpassed heritage, and give no quarter to those who respect lightly the Constitution of this glorious land.

For the ignorant, the thoughtless and the greedy, through disregard of the mandates of the Constitution and the rights of the States, may destroy forever the opportunities and the happiness which, by the grace of God and the wisdom of our founding fathers, have created here the ideal, the unexcelled American Way of Life.

Think that day lost whose low-descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done.

—JACOB BOBART

Keep Liberty Alight

BY RUTH LAW

Editor's Note: After attending the 60th Continental Congress, Mrs. Ruth Law Oliver, Chaplain of the Presidio Chapter, of San Francisco, Cal., gave a radio broadcast with Bill Slater, famous radio commentator, produced by America's Future, Inc. A digest of this program of "Americans, Speak Up," follows:

SLATER: When General MacArthur came home, I wonder if any of us gave thought to the marvelous way of his coming—9,000 miles by air. . . . You accepted it as commonplace travel, didn't you?

LAW: I thought it was wonderful!

SLATER: Friends, that is the voice of Ruth Law, famous pioneer woman aviator, who retired at the height of her glory 29 years ago. We've enticed her to our microphone—Ruth Law, the girl who looped loops at night over the Statue of Liberty to help dedicate its first flood lighting; who served as Recruiting Sergeant for the Air Force in World War I, and did more hair-raising aerial stunts than most of the dare-devil men of those hair-raising days of early aviation.

Miss Law was a delegate from San Francisco to the D. A. R. Convention in Washington, and we intercepted her in New York. Now Miss Law, please tell why you retired and what you've been doing?

LAW: I was obeying the orders of my husband, Charley Oliver—my Commander-in-Chief—until he passed away four years ago. He said we'd had enough, so we went to California in 1922 and put our money in Beverly Hills real estate.

SLATER: I remember how beautiful you were in your Army uniform. It's good to see that you haven't changed—the way airplanes have.

LAW: Bill, I have added a few pounds—and I have slowed down a lot.

SLATER: You mean slowed your flying speed?

LAW: I mean that I haven't been flying at all! My coming East was my first flight in an airliner.

SLATER: Your first flight! You actually forsook flying for 29 years? Please tell us why.

LAW: My husband—manager—partner suffered a nervous breakdown and insisted that I quit. Flying had become more hazardous as the public demanded more acrobatic stunts.

SLATER: Such as standing on the wing looping?

LAW: Yes, and flying upside down. I did all those stunts—and never got hurt. For Charley watched every nut and bolt before every flight. He didn't even consult me before announcing at the end of the 1921 flying season that I was through. . . . To humor him, when he was ill, I even avoided associating with my old flying friends.

SLATER: He was afraid you'd be tempted back?

LAW: It always has been a temptation. Now I'm going to travel that way; it's wonderful!

SLATER: Now let's go to your D. A. R. lineage for a clue to your adventuresome spirit.

LAW: My Revolutionary ancestor, Amos Blanchard, ran away at 14 to be a drummer boy.

SLATER: Did that spirit crop out in you?

LAW: Perhaps it was responsible for my slipping out alone, at dawn on August 1, 1912, and going for my first solo flight after I'd been up four times as a passenger in a dual-control plane.

SLATER: Were you married then?

LAW: I'd been married to Charley Oliver several years. His \$5,000 bought that plane.

SLATER: He must have had some gambling spirit!

LAW: Charley was a real private enterpriser—a risktaker. That \$5,000 was the last of an inheritance from his mother. He had lost in other business ventures—but he saw possibilities in flying.

SLATER: Then it was a business venture with your husband. What was it with you?

LAW: It spelled opportunity—a chance to make a career for myself—a chance to earn security.

SLATER: And not have government hand

security to you on a card. Now you left us in suspense. You slipped out at dawn for your first flight alone. You went up. But how did you get down?

LAW: That's always been the problem. In pioneer days it was more so. There were no runways, no landing fields. I was up with 15 minutes of gas flying over the marshes around the old Saugus race track, near Boston.

SLATER: And you might land in the marsh.

LAW: Yes—but luckily I didn't. I came down safely on the racetrack straight-away.

SLATER: By that time, hubby was up to . . .

LAW: Up to congratulate me! I was an aviator! That's the way we pioneers learned to fly—by going up and *doing* it. You either got killed or you learned to fly.

SLATER: To fly out of small areas and to land, when you had to, in cow pastures!

LAW: Learning that way saved my neck many times.

SLATER: Now how did that \$5,000 turn out?

LAW: There's something there, Bill, to remember about our private enterprise system. My husband depended a lot on the advice of a cousin, a shoe manufacturer in our home city of Lynn. He built the Benjamin H. Newhall Shoe Company from a little bit of a shop into a big industry. He knew that profit and loss and risk are all part of our system. We didn't hear so much then about a "private enterprise system"—we just took enterprise for granted. Charley's cousin was one of those industrialists who have built our country and who are willing to take a gamble. He never discouraged us.

SLATER: That was remarkable—considering what a gamble aviation was in those days. Now how long before you made any money?

LAW: I got \$500 for a 15-minute flight over Narragansett Pier on Labor Day, 1912. It was the first money I ever made in my life. It was all in \$1 and \$2 bills. I just dumped it on the bed and it seemed to me like all the money in the world!

SLATER: You went on as an exhibition flyer until 1916, when you set some world records.

LAW: Yes, flying from Chicago to New

York I made the American long-distance record of that time—512 miles, non-stop from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y. I landed with my gas tank empty. It was then the second longest flight in the world.

SLATER: A record for both men and women?

LAW: Yes, it was. We women pioneers in aviation got a pretty square deal from the men. It wasn't *all* uphill—as women have found it in so many fields.

SLATER: You helped all women, but women haven't become conspicuous in the top brackets of commercial flying. How do you account for that?

LAW: I suppose that emotional stability is a factor; passengers on airlines must have full confidence in the pilots; and there's always a feeling that women haven't the physical endurance of men.

SLATER: From the accounts I've read you must have had both the emotional stability *and* the physical endurance—for instance in looping over the Statue of Liberty on the night the flood lighting was turned on in December, 1916.

LAW: Yes, it *was* cold out there on the tiny seat in front of my plane. But the Atlantic Fleet was assembled for that memorable occasion, the President flashed on the illumination, and I had to worry over whether my plane could get up with the load of electrical apparatus that flashed "LIBERTY" in big letters under my wings; and the magnesium flares on my wing tips.

SLATER: You shared honors with the President of the United States at the banquet celebrating that occasion—and Earl Harding, who creates these radio programs, had a similar responsibility in that Statue of Liberty affair.

LAW: And I'd like to put on the record that the idea of lighting Liberty originated with a Staten Islander, George Williams, of the Cities Service Company. Henry L. Doherty, founder of Cities Service, told George to take the idea to Joseph Pulitzer's New York World to raise the lighting fund, but Mr. Doherty stood behind the project all the way.

SLATER: "Liberty Alight" still thrills you?

LAW: It's the greatest thrill of my New York visit. Of course it's a precious memory—having had a small part in furthering

(Continued on page 711)

The Yeomen (F) United States Naval Reserve Forces, World War I

BY AVIS YATES BROWNLEE

"TO foster and perpetuate the memory of the service of Yeomen (F) in the United States Naval Reserve Forces of the United States Navy during World War I; to preserve the memories and incidents of their association in World War I; by the encouragement of historical research concerning the service of Yeomen (F); by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American Freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

These are the objects of organization of the National Yeomen (F) Association, which was granted a Congressional Charter on June 15, 1936. Its membership comprises about ten per cent of the ten to twelve thousand young women who were enrolled as Yeomen (F) or Landsmen-for-Yeomen in the United States Naval Reserve Forces in World War I, between April 7, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who were honorably discharged from active duty therefrom on August 1, 1919.

Of them Admiral Joseph Lee Jayne, then Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, said, in 1919: "The young women who enlisted in the Navy played a prominent part in the winning of the war. Because of their entry into the Naval service the Department was able to place more men aboard ships for duty in the war zone. . . . The young women of America saved the day by enlisting in the service for clerical and office work and thereby filling the gap made by the men who were assigned to Navy craft which sailed the seven seas to victory and peace."

The Honorable Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy, was affectionately called "The Father of the Yeoman (F)," for it was on his recommendation to Congress that women were first enlisted in the armed forces of this country to relieve men on Yeoman duty at Navy yards and other shore installations for sea or oversea duty.

These Yeomen (F) were in no sense an auxiliary corps. They were regularly enlisted and when hostilities were over they received their discharges and are as truly veterans of World War I as are men who served in any branch of the armed services during that period. Many of them are members of American Legion Posts.

These young women served as recruiting officers, stenographers, typists, telephone and telegraph operators, bookkeepers, cost accountants, decoders and searchers (in cable and postal censorship), statisticians, labor time keepers and checkers, printers, draftsmen, and many other capacities. In rank they were restricted to the petty officer class and were not permitted to advance beyond the grade of Chief Yeoman.

There were no "boot camps" for training. Yeomen (F) were enlisted on the basis of education, experience, and physical fitness. Most of them lived at home and were in uniform only when on duty. They had some drilling in the Manual of Arms and were called out frequently for parades. In the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Admiral Coontz sent his Yeomen (F) to the target range.

The uniform was an attractive one and would be considered so today but for the length of skirt. Skirts were daringly short for those days—eight inches from the floor. The uniform consisted of a Norfolk style jacket of navy blue serge, fastened with Navy brass buttons, with two patch pockets; a plain skirt, with two patch pockets whose cuff carried a brass button, fastened on the left side with invisible hook and eye. The rating badge was sewed to the left sleeve.

With this was worn, in Summer, a shirt of white beach cloth or similar material, worn open at the neck or closed, the yard-square Navy tie of black silk folded and tied in a square knot. The hat for summer was a straw sailor with Navy hat ribbon. From October to April, the Yeoman (F) wore a shirt of dark blue silk

with her uniform, a navy blue felt sailor, and a full-length cape of Navy cloth, lined with black satin and fastened with two braided military frogs. White cotton gloves were worn on the street. The metal identification tag, the familiar "dog tag" of the Navy, was worn on a chain as a bracelet or suspended around the neck.

Like all pioneer projects, the enlistment of women for the first time in the armed forces was viewed with a measure of alarm and consternation. "Nice" women did not know quite what to make of it. Canteens for men in the services were opened and operated enthusiastically by patriotic women all over the country, but they denied their sisters who wore the Navy or Marine uniform even a modest lounge where they might rest or freshen up before going on duty.

Many Navy offices operated on a 24-hour schedule with four watches of six hours each. These watches rotated from midnight to six a.m.; from six a.m. to noon; from noon to six p.m., and from six p.m. to midnight, and a crew was changed every two weeks as a rule.

A great many Yeomen (F) lived in suburban towns or nearby cities and commuted to their work. The only lounge available to them while awaiting transportation home was a railroad station waiting room or similar room in a ferry building. Typhoid inoculation was compulsory and although medical officers and nurses tried to give these shots at convenient hours, it often happened that a Yeoman (F) could not reach home before the shot took effect and had to sit in some station waiting room shaking with the chills and fever that were the initial effect of inoculation.

Enlistment was a very new experience as well for these young women. Very often they faced the officer who swore them in with fear and trembling, and the omi-

nous words, "For two years or the duration of the war," were to their ears a grating key that locked the last door to freedom. Our nervousness was not lessened by certain enlisted men of the Navy who loitered near the recruiting offices and warned the girls, particularly those going for the first time to duty on a midnight, or "graveyard" watch, that they would certainly be shot at sunrise if they went to sleep on duty.

The first time she wore her uniform on the street, the average Yeoman (F) felt very self-conscious and found herself dodging into stores or around corners to avoid meeting commissioned officers, for as yet there were no orders about saluting. When she could not avoid it, she ventured a timid salute which was always returned respectfully. With what relief she read the order, "Yeomen (F) do not salute commissioned officers of the armed forces."

It is believed that the first woman enrolled as a Yeoman (F) was Loretta Walsh of Olyphant, Pennsylvania. She is not now living.

And now these Yeomen (F) view their younger sisters of the Navy with affectionate pride in their greater achievement. They look back with a deep sense of satisfaction to their own service, knowing that their efficiency in World War I made possible the recognition of woman power not only in World War II but in the granting of permanent status to a percentage of the women in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

The Yeomen (F) may be the forgotten women of the Navy who wanted to remain in the Reserve but were not permitted to do so because World War I was a "war to end wars," but they are still alert for ways in which to serve the country they love and whose uniform they wore so proudly. One thing they ask of you. Please do not call them "Yeomanettes." They were Yeomen (F).

Past Vice President General Dies

Mrs. Grace Noble (Chester S.) McMartin, of Phoenix, Arizona, died in a hospital there Wednesday, July 11, following an illness of several weeks. Her husband died June 24 at Phoenix. She was State Vice Regent of Arizona, 1934-36; State Regent, 1936-38; and Vice President General, 1938-41. At the time of her death she was State Chairman of Americanism.

The Constitution, Bulwark of Our Liberty

BY LLOYD WHITNEY

YOU have heard our Flag characterized as the "Flag of the Rainbow, Banner of Stars," but did you ever pause to think that the rainbow and the stars are symbolic of the beauty and wide expanse of liberty?

As you gaze up to the evening sky and behold the stars in their heavens, what deep consciousness of faith in the divine order of being floods your thought; and when that beautiful miracle of nature, the rainbow, adorns the Summer sky with its gentle promise, how our thought turns to those many assurances of divine grace of which David sang in the Psalms!

Someone may wonder how this faith is made practical in every-day experience. Such a one should know that his heritage of liberty stems from the faith of our ancestors, who had little else but faith which brought them thousands of miles from established homes to a wilderness, peopled by savage foes, and enabled them in the course of rigorous experience to bring forth a form of government in which the conception of individual liberty as the God-bestowed function of man was written into the fundamental law of this land.

Throughout all history man has been seeking to break the shackles of materialism binding him to an imperfect concept of creation, and to achieve a constantly ascending understanding of the divine source.

In the Declaration of Independence an expression of this achievement took form in the inspiring statement, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

From the time of the earliest Pilgrims, down through the Minute Men of the Revolution to the Constitutional Convention, it

was this idea of man's being as a divinely created individual, entitling him to liberty, that actuated, in large part, the consecration of our forebears to this ideal—to be finally written into the Constitution.

Abraham Lincoln gave voice to this concept in the following words: "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoasts, our Army or our Navy. These are not our reliance against a resumption of tyranny in our fair land. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms."

Faith in the fact of man as a divinely created individual includes the sterling virtues of integrity and courage, and it was these qualities that characterized our early pioneers who moved ever westward in their eager conquest of a wilderness, and the establishment of a great nation of free men. Clarence Manion, Dean of the Law School at Notre Dame, in his recent book, *The Key to Peace*, calls attention to the significant fact that 47 State Constitutions recite this faith in man's relationship to a Divine Being.

Our statesmen, until this generation, must have been ever-conscious of man as the Psalmist sang of him: "What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? And the son of man that Thou visitest him? For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honour. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet."

Now let us pause a moment to consider a few of the many departures from the concept of the liberty of man as written in our Bible, our Declaration of Independence, and our Constitution.

In prohibiting free speech to employers the Wagner Labor Act violated a fundamental concept of liberty; and the failure of our citizens to protest this invasion of

the First Amendment challenged attention to decadence from the spirit which established the right of free speech in the Constitution.

In the law establishing maintenance of so-called parity prices on certain farm products, our citizens are made to bear excessive burdens in inflated food prices, to the very great advantage of the producers. No real authority for such a law can be found in the Constitution, but rather, it is a scheme for the purpose of vote buying, conceived by politicians. That this law has not been challenged in the courts again proves a decadence in our appreciation of liberty.

Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution empowers Congress to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Under claim of authority in this provision, the Congress has donated billions upon billions of dollars to foreign nations in the attempt to *buy* their friendship—abjectly paying tribute. How far we have strayed from the unquenchable spirit that wrote the Declaration of Independence!

This list could be made quite extensive, but these examples suffice to show departures from our Charter of Liberty, under whose beneficence previous generations had built a marvel of government for 150 years—a nation of free men. That these departures from constitutional government have been passively accepted by this generation, indicates a spinelessness that bodes ill for the continuance of liberty in our land.

In this hour we might well consider the word of the Prophet Jeremiah, who said, "Hath a nation changed their gods, which are yet no gods? But My people have changed their glory for that which doth not profit. Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this, and be horribly afraid, be ye very desolate, saith the Lord. For My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." (Jeremiah 2:11-13.)

Much Federal legislation for the past two decades has been in usurpation of powers, in defiance of constitutional limitations, and for the most part, in the development of what is today called "liberal-

ism." I heartily agree with Clarence Manion's characterization of "liberalism" found in his *The Key To Peace*. He says:

"It is not by its name that you shall know Absolutism, but by what it proposes to do. Whenever relaxation of existing limitations upon the power of government is suggested, you are upon notice that your liberty is threatened. Proper diligence against despotism is particularly difficult when the proponents of the all-powerful state deliberately appropriate the language of liberalism. Traditionally a liberal was a person who believed in the rights of man against government. Recently, however, the professed liberal is one who wishes in one way or another to *liberate government* from its natural and Constitutional limitations. This process of governmental liberation takes different forms at different times. In recent years the process has taken the form of taxing and spending by the Federal Government. The successful use of this form of governmental liberation constitutes the most serious threat ever made against the maintenance of constitutional limitations in the United States."

In my opinion, when the philosophy of these pseudo-liberals is carried to its logical conclusion, and the Congress votes away many aspects of the sovereignty of the United States of America, to a body predominantly foreign in its membership, it should be labeled for what it is—REVOLUTION, and its proponents, REVOLUTIONISTS.

These revolutionists should be continually and forcibly reminded that there is only one legal means to amend the Constitution, and such amendment must have the approval of 36 States to be made effective. ANY OTHER METHOD IS USURPATION, AND INVOLVES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DESPOTISM.

In view of these developments, one is not astonished that the Congress of the United States has now before it a proposed treaty, recommended for passage in the Congress by our President, called the Genocide Treaty.

The word Genocide literally means, "The systematic extermination of racial and national groups," but this meaning has been greatly distorted in the articles which the treaty contains, as witness, under Article II: "Causing serious bodily OR MENTAL

harm to members of a group" is committing Genocide. Under our system of criminal law there is no such *crime* as "causing another mental harm."

Article IV provides: "Persons committing Genocide—shall be *punished* whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals." And Article IX provides: "Disputes—shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute."

When this is all boiled down to simple terms it means that citizens of the United States of America can be tried in a court foreign to our system of jurisprudence, established by the United Nations Charter, without the protection of those guarantees of a fair trial provided in the Sixth and Eighth Amendments to our Constitution. Thus does liberalism turn its back on Liberty!

It is most appropriate here to turn our thoughts to George Washington's Farewell Address to ponder his counsel about our Constitution and its preservation. He said:

"That the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation, which is yet stranger to it."

John Greenleaf Whittier wrote a poem and the following excerpt is of peculiar

Keep Liberty Alight

(Continued from page 706)

public appreciation of that greatest of all symbols of Freedom.

SLATER: Now you're flying home?

LAW: Yes—and maybe I'll fly again for fun. Three months ago I went up with a friend. The controls were new to me—

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

—BAILEY

application to the present time:

"Men of the Northland, where's the manly spirit

Of the heart-edited and the unshackled gone?

Sons of old freemen, do we but inherit Their names alone?

"Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us,

Stoops the strong manhood of our souls so low,

That Mammon's lure or Party's wile can win us

To silence now?

"Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,

Silence is crime!

"What! shall we henceforth humbly ask as favors

Rights all our own? In madness shall we barter,

For treacherous peace, the freedom Nature gave us,

God and our charter?

"Sons of the best of fathers, will ye falter With all they left ye perilled and at stake?

Ho! once again on Freedom's holy altar, The fire awake!

"Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight, And with the blessing of your Heavenly

Father,

Maintain the right!"

but in a few minutes I found that my sense of balance—unused in the air for 29 years—is still there.

SLATER: Ruth, a sense of balance and a sense of freedom are essential, aren't they?

LAW: Yes, a sense of *freedom* is certainly essential; let's not risk losing it—not even for 29 minutes! Let's keep America American!

American Music

A Series of Suggested Programs

BY NAOMI ATKINS KEAST

Florida State Chairman

Himmarshee Chapter, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

THE articles are in no way a complete and definite plan for all Chapters to follow. They are merely skeleton outlines or suggestions of the type of program that it is possible to develop. The originator planned for a ten-minute program for six meetings during the year, and her idea was to cover as completely as possible various phases of AMERICAN MUSIC. The popularity of the brief talks has brought about the publication of them. You may wish to arrange your programs in an entirely different manner.

It seems wise, here and now, to give the titles of the talks so that an over-all picture may be obtained. You may wish to subdivide some or omit some and substitute others of your own making, but here are the topics as they will be published:

1. Early Days—1607-1800
2. Our First National Airs
3. Songs of the Civil War
4. Folk Songs and Racial Expressions
5. 1900 to the Present
6. Today and Tomorrow

To aid in planning music for the programs, the following suggestions are given:

Concerts of American chamber music
Choral presentations (church choirs, civic or school choirs) of American works

American violin music

American violoncello music

Special attention given to radio and opera productions of American opera

Special attention given to American orchestral works on radio or in concert

Performances of American piano music

Performances of American art songs

If talent is lacking, recordings of any of the above are acceptable.

If art galleries can be visited or if pictures can be borrowed, a companion program on American art could be worked out since the history of music and art are closely related.

I sincerely feel that every Chapter of the D. A. R. should have a library of books on AMERICAN MUSIC. I know of no money that could be more wisely spent. Several excellent books have been written during the past twenty years and many of them are now out of print because there was not enough demand to keep them in print. Our active interest and participation in this subject is most necessary if we are to foster and sponsor an interest in AMERICAN MUSIC.

If every Chapter of the D. A. R. would consider this promotion of AMERICAN MUSIC a real project, if each Chapter would send to your State Chairman, its program for the present year, if each Chapter would share its experiences and its discoveries in this field, then, and only then would we have an active, flourishing, meaningful program on AMERICAN MUSIC.

Why is such a program so necessary? An examination of catalogs of recordings and music from 1607 to 1800 reveals very little in the way of early American music on record. Why is this?—because there has been little demand for such music. We, the D. A. R., must demand by our actions and our interest, a revival of early AMERICAN MUSIC. It could be done, it would be done, if we get behind this issue with all our energy and all our interest.

In order to make every member feel that it was possible to participate, I began my programs with the following statement:

"If any of your D. A. R. ancestors are mentioned in the talks which are to follow, please acknowledge this so we may all share in this association. If you can add any personal incident related to the period we are discussing, please share that with us also."

And so the stage is set for discussions of various phases of AMERICAN MUSIC, to be continued in subsequent articles.

First Free School on Tax Money

BY RUTH ANN ST. JOHN SETTLE

SINCE all Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in Public Schools and recognize them as a chief bulwark of our nation, they will be especially interested in the story of one of the earliest free public schools in America.



Over three centuries ago at Dedham, Mass., our Pilgrim Fathers—and Mothers, too, I believe—decided to have a free public school! There all could enjoy the blessings set forth more than a century later in our great Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

The Dedham Historical Society reports

as follows: "On January first, 1644, the town voted to establish a free public school to be supported by general taxation, which is believed to be the first free school to be supported in America."

Miss Grace B. Baker, Assistant Librarian, in a letter written Sept. 28, 1948, says: "We do not claim to have had the first public school in the United States, but we DO believe to have had the first free public school supported by general taxation."

The accompanying picture shows the school built by the sweat—yes, and blood—of those Pilgrim Fathers who were willing to brave the dangers of the sea and stand all the hardships of a new and unknown land that they might find beyond that "stern and rock-bound coast" a place where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They came here to put something into the soil; not to dig it out and go back to their country to live in luxury. With every seed and every grain of corn, they planted Freedom and Liberty!

So, when we, the descendants of those noble sires, look at the picture of this crude little school house, we should make a vow to keep our public schools free and fine, where all can enjoy the privileges of true education.

PRESIDENT GENERAL MADE ADMIRAL IN NEBRASKA NAVY



On March 22 during the Nebraska State Conference Gov. Val Peterson conferred the rank of Admiral in the Nebraska Navy upon Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, D. A. R. Left to right: Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, National Chairman Junior Membership; Mrs. W. P. Venable, Nebraska State Regent; Governor Peterson; Mrs. Patton; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National Chairman Building Completion; and Mrs. Byron K. Worrall, National Chairman Girl Home Makers.

Book Reviews

GIRL FROM WILLIAMSBURG. By Minnie Braithwaite Jenkins. 345 pages. 10 illustrations. The Dietz Press, Inc., Richmond, Va. \$3.

This autobiographical story is a delightfully-written account of Mrs. Jenkins' experiences in teaching Navaho Indian boys and girls years ago in a pioneer Indian school in a remote and isolated canyon under incredible handicaps and obstacles overcome by her indomitable courage and educational zeal.

As a product of the old school of true Americanism, born and reared carefully in Williamsburg, Va., in scenes and traditions of an historic past, she defied objections to set out bravely on a long trek to Arizona to become a teacher in an Indian school. The hardships of that terrific journey to the wild and woolly West, through flood waters and wide stretches in a rough wagon, testing successfully her pioneer spirit, patriotic urge and resolute determination, are especially well written and make very interesting reading.

Her memoirs are also intensely readable in telling of teaching Indian pupils; nursing the school through an epidemic without the loss of a child, when elsewhere Indians and white people "died like flies"; cooking when the school cook collapsed from overwork; saving the school by her Herculean efforts when it was almost destroyed by cloudbursts; and enduring many other trials and tribulations lightened at times by festivities, Thanksgiving,

Christmas, a trunk from home, and romance.

It is a colorful tale of the splendor and awe of the mighty Colorado and gives much information of value about the Indians and their early schools, besides mentioning many personal touches that arouse deep interest in the writer and admiration for her character.

Mrs. Jenkins inherited her patriotism from such ancestors as Benjamin Bucktrout, Robert Pollard and Thomas Ballard, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses during the Colonial period. She has held important offices in various national organizations. She is a member of the Tobias Lear Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Marysville, Cal.

Honoring Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution of our National Society, profits from the sale of her book will go toward D. A. R. work.

In her later life, Mrs. Jenkins and her husband became farmers and ardent members of Live Oak Grange. During the depression she operated a crystallized fruit industry in order to educate a daughter at the University of California. Her life has been a series of challenges and rare accomplishments, championing worthwhile movements in the same spirit with which she overcame the Indian school teaching difficulties, through her perseverance, hard work, love of country, and interest in her fellow citizens.

D. A. R. MEMBERS ARE SIGNALLY HONORED

AT the National Convention of the Social Science Honor Society, Pi Gamma Mu, held June 15-16 at Washington, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, was presented with the Society's National Honor Key, in recognition of outstanding service to the social sciences. She spoke on the task facing today's youth leaders.

On the following day the same honor was paid Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. She spoke on the necessity for a return to honesty and a reform of morals.

Presenting Mrs. Robert was Mrs. Andrew

J. Kress, Past Regent of Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C., whose husband Dr. Kress was elected National First Vice President.

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson received one of the Women of Maryland citations awarded by Hood College, for her exceptional organizational ability and exemplification of highest ideals in home, church and community. She is Past Regent of the Chevy Chase Chapter, Building Completion Chairman and National Chairman of the Reviewing Committee of the Program Committee.

National Defense

FLAG DAY AT RUSHMORE MOUNTAIN

EVERY YEAR the Rapid City Elks Lodge holds a special observance of Flag Day at Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota. This year, your National Defense Chairman was invited to make the Flag Day Address, so she flew to Rapid City and was a guest in the home of Mrs. Charles L. Robinson, the State Chairman of South Dakota and National Vice Chairman of Western Division, National Defense Committee.

Unfortunately, the day was cloudy, with showers, so the usual large attendance was lessened this June 14th. Even so, the ceremony was most inspiring. The Flag which had flown for the past year was reverently lowered and a new Flag was raised to the top of the pole. The old Flag then was given to your National Chairman to be kept at our National Defense Headquarters in Washington.

In accepting it, your Chairman said: "This Flag would have been a precious gift were it brand-new; but, having flown here, at the base of this mounment for great Americans, it is doubly valued. Today there are forces that would replace this Flag with an international flag. Let us rededicate ourselves to the task of keeping this American Flag, that is the symbol of this country that Washington fought to establish; for which Jefferson penned the immortal Declaration of Independence; which Lincoln strove to protect and preserve; which Teddy Roosevelt spoke softly, but carried the "big stick" for, flying always at the top of the pole."

After the ceremony, Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent, held a State Board Meeting at the State Game Lodge in Custer State Park. This was the late President Coolidge's Summer White House. The meeting was well attended and your National Chairman spoke briefly to those present. That evening there was a dinner honoring the National Chairman at which your Chairman spoke more fully. The South Dakota Daughters seem very active and enthusiastic National Defense workers, and the National Chairman felt she had imbibed fresh energy by these contacts.

One of the members said her husband told her to ask who was furnishing the money for the fight against World Government. The reply is, the real money is being spent lavishly to *promote* World Government and we wonder who is furnishing the money for such anti-American propaganda.

Katharine G. Reynolds.

OUR COMMENDATIONS

To our State and Chapter Chairmen whose efforts have changed completely the map on States favoring world government. For having cooperated with this Committee by alerting the Daughters to write their Legislators on both State and National levels when bills threatened the safety of our Constitution or cherished freedom.

For your alert response to our plea to have names of Chapter Chairmen, alphabetically listed by Chapter, in this office as soon as possible. With our small staff at least a week is necessary to check State lists (our mailing each month is three thousand besides daily correspondence of thirty to forty letters), remove old stencils, make new ones and again file the addresses in the mailing room.

To the Daughters who have written to Legislators. Please remember to praise these men when they make a truly American speech or take a nationalist stand for this fine country of ours. Theirs is a heart-breaking and endless responsibility with the internationalists now in authority in many of our government bureaus and heading committees on the Hill.

These impractical theorists—the world government proponents—look down their classical noses at us Colonials, particularly when we descended from those who fought in the Revolution or were pioneers, and tell us we "don't have the international outlook."

They seem to be pretty well satisfied though to live in this country where we have battled to preserve individual enterprise and personal freedom for them to enjoy.

KOREA

On this muggy Sunday, June 24 (magazine material must be in two months before publication) appeasement is again being

rumored. Malik, on the radio, brands the United States as the aggressor, again calls us every name he has been permitted to hurl at us in the United Nations while, according to the press, the men in power in Washington WHO PROMISED A FREE NATION OF KOREA as a reason for going to war now appear to think it's so kind of Malik to say we should stop at the 38th Parallel and each of us withdraw our forces.

How often he and the Kremlin have made this promise before but have subjugated the peoples of a nation by taking their food cards or driving up with a truck to kidnap those who disagreed with the Russian policy and take them to slave labor camps.

Why start a battle if the aim is not victory? Why restrict the Commanding General to sending intelligence agents NO FARTHER THAN THE YALU RIVER WHEN RUSSIAN AND RED CHINESE SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE? But the United Nations wouldn't allow our intelligence agents to go outside of Korea. Thus sanctuary is given to the enemy by those who are members of the United Nations because the intelligence reports from outside Korea proper came through the United Nations or the State Department. Yet those from the Defense Department who testify are trying to blame General MacArthur for poor intelligence at the international level! Last September Mr. Dean Acheson, on television, said he saw no reason whatsoever to fear that Red China would enter the battle. It is through his Department that intelligence reports were sent to Korea.

WHO'S THE WINNER?

So we have at least 155,000 AMERICAN CASUALTIES. The Defense Department reports hundreds of thousands of Red Chinese and Red North Korean casualties. Therefore, fewer Americans are left for Stalin to defeat if he decides to nibble at Iran or encroach on Yugoslavia. Another United Nations "police force," or perhaps General Eisenhower's army, will be sent to the new scene of battle. We sincerely hope this army will not be manned like the United Nations forces in Korea: *still, ONE YEAR LATER*, by over NINETY PER CENT AMERICANS. Only fifteen of the fifty-three nations belonging to the UN who endorsed the war have sent "token forces."

AGGRESSOR

And now a General who testified says that since the UNITED STATES has not declared war on Communist China, if we bomb the bases of supply for the RED CHINESE now killing our American men in Korea, the UNITED NATIONS CAN BRAND THE UNITED STATES AS AN AGGRESSOR. Just what have we ratified in this treaty of the United Nations binding Americans to the dictates of all who break treaties, receive our charity and let us, seven per cent of the world's population, pay for 57 per cent of the entire cost of this organization?

Senator O'Conor said in his report that the different groups such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, BANK, UPU, ITU, IRO, WMO (shall I continue?) claim they have separate constitutions with sovereign rights so that the Security Council cannot cut their funds. They decide, we pay. Besides the cost for specific personnel at the United Nations, fourteen of our government departments cooperate by allowing personnel paid by our taxes to disseminate information and by sending specialists to foreign countries for the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Remember how Americans rallied to the plan that this organization would be a parliament of SOVEREIGN NATIONS which would settle disputes and STOP WARS? That is the way it was SOLD to the American people.

Six years ago, on June 26, 1945, we signed the Charter of the United Nations in San Francisco. Consider the last six years with complete honesty and make your own decision on what the cost has been to YOU and every other American.

There was Greece. The United Nations didn't stop the bloodshed there. It took WAR. Palestine. You read of the atrocities. Was anyone ever punished for the murder of Count Bernadotte, that fine, noble statesman? Bloodshed still persists.

Which brings to mind: The United Nations Charter says that no part of a nation shall be taken from her without that nation's permission. Yet Palestine was taken from the Arabs, over their protest, BY THE UNITED NATIONS and a bloody war resulted. Arabs by the thousands were forced to leave their homes.

If the Indians decided they had a right to one of our States because they originally owned the United States, would the United Nations overrule our protest? Our veto in the Security Council is lost if a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly decides against us, since Secretary Acheson's plan was adopted last November.

World Government Status, September, 1951

ARE YOU A NATIONALIST OR AN INTERNATIONALIST?

Through your efforts in educating other patriotic, civic, and veterans' groups to the dangers of world government, and writing to your Legislators, you may be justifiably proud of the map accompanying this article.

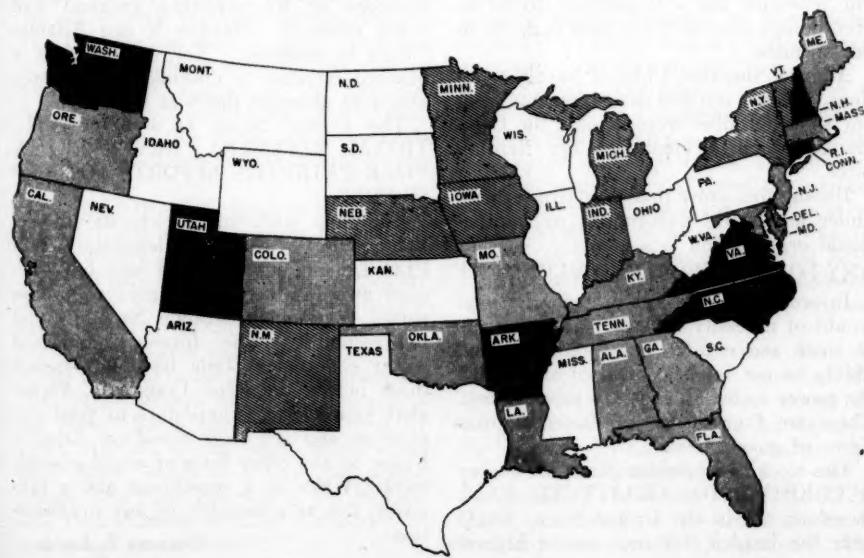
Previously, Georgia, California, and Rhode Island had rescinded world government resolutions. In the last year, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Massachusetts, Colorado, Oklahoma (by a vote of the people **FOUR** to **ONE**), Oregon, Maryland, Kentucky, Florida, New Jersey, and Maine have rescinded—**SIXTEEN IN ALL**, as shown by the **DOTTED GRAY** on the map.

Formerly, resolutions **FOR** world government stood in **TWENTY-THREE** States. Only **SEVEN** now have such resolutions: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Utah, and Wash-

ington. In New Hampshire the House has voted to rescind. In Washington the bill to rescind is buried in the Senate Rules Committee.

While Delaware had previously rejected a resolution for world government, in the last year Iowa, New Mexico, New York, Michigan, Vermont, Nebraska, Indiana, and Minnesota have rejected either by Committee or by complete legislative action. Michigan has the only resolution **AGAINST** world government, thus rejecting doubly. This action is shown by the **STRIPED BLACK** in the accompanying map.

Congratulations! Your National office deeply appreciates the time and effort known to be essential for such victory. You are saving the United States from **COMMUNIST DOMINATION AND DICTATION**.



THE BITTER, BLOODY, COSTLY LESSON OF KOREA

Korea has proved that there is no COLLECTIVE SECURITY for nations. For months the Security Council BATTLED with words before it labeled Communist China as an AGGRESSOR. But the moment sanctions were debated which interfered with the trade of the members who were supplying our enemy with materiel for war AGAINST the Communist Chinese, a hue and cry arose! Perhaps the fact that it was over 90 per cent Americans who were fighting and dying influenced the decisions.

Some of the metal and supplies for the enemy came from countries which accept our financial aid through the Marshall Plan, the United Nations or under Point Four. HAVE THESE COSTLY PROJECTS BOUGHT US FRIENDS?

Be vigilant, for the world government proponents are now planning to present new resolutions to ALL State Legislatures.

DANGEROUS "EMERGENCY" AUTHORITY

The Congress of the United States voted a ban on economic aid to countries which are sending aid to Red China, but on Friday, June 15, President Truman issued a White House announcement that completely SUSPENDED this ban temporarily. For the time being 66 countries now receiving our economic aid will continue to do so even though they ship war-vital material to our enemies.

Admiral Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, recently testified that shipments from our so-called allies were helping the Communist enemy to maintain her fighting force.

Doesn't this prove that collective security under any world government or international organization is a myth?

ANY FORM OF WORLD GOVERNMENT

In order to function, any Federal Union would of necessity have to possess powers to write and enforce laws, authority and ability to use force, control of all money, the power to tax in order to raise money. These are four of the fundamental principles of government.

The world government plans are to tax ACCORDING TO ABILITY TO PAY; therefore, we in the United States would bear the burden, for ours is the highest

standard of living in the world. We would assume a PERMANENT joint responsibility to maintain law and order IN THE WORLD. We have neither the money nor the men to do this, as we have done in Korea. That is Stalin's plan: to seize us when we are bankrupt.

One of these world government plans would abolish all State and national boundaries and divide the world into nine segments. Does this appeal to you?

ATLANTIC UNION

All the above is true of Atlantic Union also. The claim that we would align ourselves with the "democracies" is a fallacy. Some of these nations are the most bellicose on earth; they have fought one ruinous war after another for prestige, profit or the pleasure of killing. Two of them, Britain and France, have twenty-year non-aggression pacts with Russia, and some are even now trading with our enemy.

How is an economic union to be attained among countries some of which are committed to free enterprise and others to socialism? The Government of Britain is Fabian Socialist; France is a Republic in name only; Portugal is a Dictatorship; Italy has socialist controls and a rich and powerful communist party,—and so on.

Only by our acceptance of a planned economy or by requiring England and many others to abandon it can Atlantic Union be achieved. For us to accept a planned economy is unthinkable; to force others to abandon theirs is impossible.

The United States is a CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC. NEVER RELAX YOUR PATRIOTIC EFFORTS TO KEEP IT FREE.

The map with this article should enlighten the Washington legislators that PEOPLE and the STATES who have become aware of the dangers involved oppose world government. Some Senators and Representatives who formerly endorsed world government bills have not signed those before the 82nd Congress. Please alert your elected Legislators to your opposition and ask their stand on Atlantic Union or any other form of world government. Write as a constituent and a taxpayer, not as a member of any organization.

Frances B. Lucas

Parliamentary Procedure

By NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

National Parliamentarian

QUESTION. At the recent annual meeting of our Chapter it seemed impossible to find a member who would give her consent to serve in a certain office and this particular office was left vacant. The statement was made that as our By-Laws read thus regarding how long officers shall serve: "These officers shall serve for a term of three years or until their successors are elected," that this officer could continue in that office for another full term. Were we correct in this interpretation of our By-Laws?

ANSWER. No, that interpretation can not be placed upon the statement, "until their successors are elected," to take care of not being able to elect someone to serve in that office for a regular term. It means that if it is impossible to elect someone to an office **FOR THE TIME BEING**, that the present incumbent must continue to serve until an officer is elected. This election must be held as soon as possible and my personal opinion is this: As the Chapter was unable to fill the office at the annual meeting the Chapter Executive Board should fill the vacancy, certainly to hold the office until the next annual meeting. The Chapter can elect someone then, and in all probability it would be the member who had been elected by the Executive Board. Were it possible to put this interpretation upon that phrase, Chapters might retain some officers far beyond their regular term.

QUESTION. Is it legal to elect a State Chaplain who resides outside of that particular State?

ANSWER. As the National Society, in Article X, section 4, of the By-Laws explicitly says the State Regent and the State Vice Regent must live in the State where they hold office, it is deemed legal to elect other officers who reside outside of the State. Some States have in their By-Laws that all officers must reside within their State, which is a very fine policy; unless your State has that in the By-Laws only the two above-mentioned officers come under that requirement.

QUESTION. Our Chapter has a large membership which includes many members who can not attend meetings held during the day, so we would like to form "An Evening Circle" for these members, if there is no objection to such procedure?

ANSWER. Your Parliamentarian feels this is a fine thing to do, for we do not want to lose members like these, which might be the case if they are unable to attend afternoon meetings. Members must attend meetings to keep informed about the work of our Society. Should you form this Circle, it would be wise to have the Chairman of the group a member of the Chapter Executive Board, so that she could know the work the Chapter does and bring it to the attention of the Circle members. Now your Parliamentarian knows probably what some of you are thinking as you read this article: Is it all right to give this member a vote on the Board? Yes, and amend your By-Laws accordingly.

QUESTION. Our State permits Chapters to have six times the representation at the State Conference that they are allowed at Continental Congress; now is the Chapter Regent included in this number or would a Chapter have six times the representation plus the Regent?

ANSWER. The Regent is included in the number. At Congress the representatives from a Chapter are based upon the number of members it has, and in your State it would be six times the number of voters each Chapter has at Congress.

QUESTION. Now that our Chapter must send to the Treasurer General \$2.00 annual National dues, may we automatically increase our members' dues without amending our By-Laws?

ANSWER. No, the Chapter does not have the power to increase automatically the individual members' dues except by the provision for amending as stated in the Chapter By-Laws. The amount that your Chapter Treasurer must now send is automatically increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00, according to the requirement in N. S. By-Laws Article XV, section 3. Un-

til you adopt an amendment to increase the members' dues your Chapter will have to absorb the increase of 50 cents per capita out of its funds.

QUESTION. Who are to be considered the Charter members of a Chapter?

ANSWER. When a Chapter organizes it generally decides how long it will hold its Charter open so that persons joining within that time shall be deemed Charter members. But other Chapters consider only those who were present when the Chapter was organized the Charter members. Some Chapters hold the Charter open as long as one year. This is an optional matter that each Chapter may decide for itself.

QUESTION. Is there a rule governing whether the Chapter Executive Board or the Chapter should elect applicants for membership?

ANSWER. While there is no rule in the N. S. By-Laws as to which body should elect the applicants, if you will purchase a copy of the new Handbook you will find a splendid footnote to Article IV in the model By-Laws for Chapters suggesting which body may elect.

QUESTION. May the Chairmen of the Chapter's Standing Committees be voting members of the Chapter Executive Board?

ANSWER. This is a question that comes to your Parliamentarian at least once each year, but as this member who asked it evidently did not subscribe to the MAGAZINE last year, here again is the reply. No, in the set-up of the National Society through the State Organizations and the Chapters the Chairmen of these Committees are not voting members of the N. S. Board of

Management, the State Organizations or the Chapter Boards, simply because they are appointed. In our Society we do not give the vote to anyone except those who have been elected by the body they are to represent. If your Chapter feels it would like to have the Chairmen of Standing Committees given a vote, amend your By-Laws and include a certain number of members who must be nominated and elected as are the officers, and with the same term to serve. Assign them to the Chairmanships of the important Standing Committees and include them on the Executive Board, for otherwise they can not be on it.

QUESTION. Our Chapter finds itself in this embarrassing position; we can not locate a copy of our By-Laws, so what must we do?

ANSWER. Secure a copy of the new Handbook and use the model By-Laws for Chapters which will cover the work of your Chapter.

In closing this article, your Parliamentarian wishes to urge the States and Chapters to study their By-Laws and when necessary appoint a Revisions Committee who will submit a complete revision to the next annual meeting of your State, or to the next regular meeting of your Chapter, provided each group has conformed to the requirements of its By-Laws on amending. Strike out such statements as a two-thirds majority, and two negative votes barring an applicant from membership and many of the other out-of-date statements you still have in your By-Laws. A workable set of By-Laws is the first requirement for a successful organization.

The D. A. R. Magazine

There's a book, and its cover is bordered in blue
And it holds special interest for me and for you.
It records our proceedings and work, the year through,
And gives information about what we're to do.
Every Regent and Member who is earnest and true
Needs the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, published for you!
From the President General there's a message
that's new.

There are stories of old times, and later ones too.
Your D. A. R. MAGAZINE is splendid, all through.
Get "ads" and subscriptions—that part's up to you!

—Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke
Past Vice President General
and Congress Program Chairman

Selecting a Children's Award Picture

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

AS members of our Society are now selecting a children's film for our awards project, it might be well to consider a few pointers, as a guide. We would wish to select, first of all, a film which is worthy of the high ideals of our Society.

In considering an appropriate film, we herewith present a few ideas, worked out by authorities on child psychology, which we may accept, as raising the standards of the theatre for children. These ideas will fulfill to some extent the educational goals of our Motion Picture Committee.

It is not necessary or desirable that a film be made especially for children, to be acceptable. Many varieties of pictures are released, so the problem is one of proper selection, a selection to develop a sense of inner security, an understanding of the world's people and human relationships and a sense of broadening the child's physical, mental and spiritual horizons.

1. A picture considered must entertain and hold the attention of the child; and the theme of play, easily understood.

2. The picture must move, must contain a maximum of action, and a minimum of dialogue.

3. Human relationships and social situations presented must show socially acceptable patterns of conduct emerging as desirable and right.

4. Good and evil must be sharply differentiated.

5. Ethical and moral values should be clear cut—and definite. A sympathetic villain is not acceptable and wrong must not be made to appear right, even temporarily.

6. The picture must show truthfully the consequences that come from making certain choices in life.

7. Pictures must show a triumph of virtue over evil.

8. Violence should never be used for the purpose of arousing feelings, for its own sake, just for sensationalism. It should not be presented in sordid detail but, when used at all, its presence should be justified.

9. Characterizations must be honest and believable and their motivations sound.

10. Family relationships should be presented in such a way as to strengthen the child's sense of security.

11. Authenticity of historical and geographic facts should be in keeping with the time and place being recreated.

12. If death, bereavement or hardship is shown, the object should be to remove ignorance and to play down self-pity.

13. If comedy is considered, there should be no vulgarity or flagrant display of bad taste.

14. A philosophy of tolerance, friendship and brotherhood developed in the play is desirable.

FLOWERS PLACED ON LAFAYETTE'S TOMB IN PARIS

On Sunday, June 24, while visiting in France, Mrs. C. S. Goodknight placed a sheaf of gladioli, tied with broad red, white and blue satin ribbons on the tomb of Lafayette in St. Pierre Cemetery, Paris, in the name of Aloha Chapter, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Byrd Prewitt Chapter of Ulysses, Kansas, which was named for her great-great-grandfather, who, like Lafayette,

was wounded in the battle at Brandywine.

On the card, bearing the D. A. R. emblem, she wrote, "We do not forget, Lafayette."

Mrs. Goodknight suggests that the American Flag at the tomb of America's great friend should be replaced more often and that more D. A. R. members should visit the grave of the French-American patriot.

Additions to
National Honor Roll of Chapters
D. A. R. Building Fund

Continued through June 30, 1951

CALIFORNIA

* Santa Anita

DELAWARE

* Elizabeth Cook

MAINE

Eunice Farnsworth

MISSOURI

Cornelia Greene

NEW YORK

* William Dawes

OHIO

* Jared Mansfield

PENNSYLVANIA

Cumberland County

Liberty Bell

VIRGINIA

Jack Jouett

GOLD BADGES FOR PREVIOUSLY LISTED CHAPTERS

CALIFORNIA

* Covina

CONNECTICUT

* Eunice Dennie Burr

* Freeloive Baldwin Stow

DELAWARE

* Caesar Rodney

ILLINOIS

* La Grange-Illinois

* Le Portage

* Louis Joliet

MISSOURI

* Rhoda Fairchild

NEW YORK

* Colonel Aaron Ogden

* Salamanca

163 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters

1,000 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters

1,163 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of
June 30, 1951

Additions to

Blue Stars on Gold Badges

ONE BLUE STAR—\$1 per Member

ALABAMA

Tidence Lane

CALIFORNIA

Aurantia

CONNECTICUT

Emma Hart Willard

DELAWARE

Elizabeth Cook

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Livingston Manor

FLORIDA

Abigail Bartholomew, Bertha Hereford Hall

MARYLAND

Erasmus Perry, Washington Custis

MASSACHUSETTS

Mercy Warren

NEW YORK

General Jacob Odell

NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Dobbs, General Joseph Winston, Martha Pettigrew, Upper Cape Fear, Waughtill Avery

VIRGINIA

John Alexander

TWO BLUE STARS—\$2 per member
(† Indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star)

FLORIDA

† Indian River

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

† Constitution, † Marcia Burns

PENNSYLVANIA

† Peter Muhlenberg

THREE BLUE STARS—\$3 per Member
(† Indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star)

FLORIDA

† Ponce de Leon

VIRGINIA

Kate Waller Barrett

248 chapters have 1 BLUE STAR

24 chapters have 2 BLUE STARS

13 chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

285 chapters have BLUE STARS as of June
30, 1951

What to Do About D.A.R. Debts

MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS

National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

AS we begin work for the coming year, let's see where we stand. In June 1950 our debts to the banks amounted to \$510,000, and I pointed out to you that one dollar per year per member would pay off those bank loans in three years. In June 1951, we owed \$400,000. Which means there were at least 57,000 members who did not contribute one dollar during the past year. I say "at least" because some of you, bless your understanding and generous hearts, paid more than the minimum suggested. That showed *your* interest and *paid* the interest on the loans. But it still means that there are too many D. A. R. members who neither feel nor take the responsibility of their membership in the National Society.

The Daughters of the American Revolution as an organization owns and operates the largest, the most beautiful, and the most practical group of buildings owned and operated by any organization of women. Our National Headquarters in Washington covers an entire block, and those of you who have visited them know how magnificent they are and how suitable is their setting. Placed between the Pan American Union and the Red Cross they receive and add prestige by their location. We are proud of them. But have we the real right to be proud? As long as we owe money to the banks, money which was borrowed to pay for the construction and reconditioning of our buildings, they do not entirely belong to us. And as of June 1st, we did not own \$400,000 worth of them.

We realize the constant demands upon all of us. But we must also recognize that there are responsibilities as well as distinction in belonging to a National Society. The buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution belong to each individual member as well as to the organization as a whole. And you—and you—

and YOU—ALL of you ARE the National Society.

The over-all picture a year ago showed that we COULD meet our obligations in three years time by contributing a dollar per year per member. The present picture shows that at the end of the first year we are behind schedule. We are most grateful to those reliable and responsible members and Chapters who have done their share and more than their share. We know that we can count on them to continue their work for the D. A. R. Building Fund—it is an old axiom that those who gave will give again—and they are GOOD Daughters. But what about those members and Chapters who, having given nothing, receive the honor and glory of the accomplishments of the National Society? Are they, too, proud? Are they?

So, here we are. If those Chapters which have sent in nothing recognize their responsibilities and their members sincerely wish to be participating members, they will send in *two* dollars per member this year and catch up. How much easier it would have been if they had started last year! And I know those wonderful members and Chapters who raised \$127,273.00 during the past year will not relax in their admirable efforts. So, if those who have not given begin to contribute systematically, and those who have given maintain their excellent record, then this time next year, I can report to you that we are on schedule on the road to our goal. But it means constant collaboration between ALL members and Chapters. One dollar per year is only two cents per week. Ten cents per month from each member will take care of the debts *and* interest. What other organization asks for so little and gives so much in return?

What are we to do about D. A. R. debts?
PAY THEM!!

Initiative is doing the right thing—without being told.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

Bus Trip to Approved Schools

THE Second Bus Tour to D. A. R. Approved Schools will start from the Mayflower Hotel in Washington at 7:30 A. M. Thursday, October 25, and return there on Friday evening, November 2, it has been announced by Mrs. William A. Disque, of Washington, Tour Director.

During October, 1948, the First Bus Tour to Southern Approved Schools was held successfully. This one will be conducted similarly, but will include Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee instead of Maryville College. Rather than being entertained free as before by so many schools, State Societies and Chapters, this trip will be practically an all-expense one and will cost each participant \$90, exclusive of tips anywhere.

Because of space limitations at the schools, only two buses will be chartered for the tour, and the passengers will be limited to 64. Official notices have been sent to members of the National Board, National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen of Approved Schools, members of the Approved Schools Survey Committee, and the Advisory Boards of the two D. A. R. Schools.

The first 64 paid reservations will be accepted, with others placed in order on the waiting list, in case there are cancellations. No checks will be returned after October 1 except to those for whom there was not room on the buses. There will be no refunds for those who leave the buses before the end of the trip back in Washington. Should there be room, any member will be privileged to go. If private automobiles are used by any members, they will have to make their own reservations and arrangements.

Leaving the Mayflower Hotel early on the morning of October 25, following the National Board Meeting the preceding day, the party will have lunch at the Blue Ridge School in Virginia, with a program there. That first night will be spent at the Patrick Henry Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

Via the Blue Ridge Parkway next day, the group will have luncheon, dinner and programs at Crossnore School in North Carolina. New buildings there will be

dedicated. A pageant depicting life at Crossnore is being planned for that evening. The night will be spent at the school, with breakfast there next morning. Luncheon will be served that day at Hendersonville, N. C.

Arriving at Tamassee D. A. R. School Saturday afternoon, October 27, the party will have dinner and spend the night there, with a meeting of the Tamassee Board and other Founders' Day programs. There will be an early church service Sunday morning, and a later morning program. All that day and night will be spent at Tamassee, with meals there.

After breakfast Monday morning the buses will leave Tamassee. Lunch will be served at Adairsville, Ga. During the afternoon they will arrive at the Berry Schools near Rome, Ga., for dinner, programs and the night, and breakfast next morning. They will then leave for Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School on Gunter Mountain, Alabama, for the annual program at 11 A. M. Tuesday, October 30, followed by lunch.

That night the tourists will be guests of Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent of Tennessee, at a dinner at her home on Franklin Road in Nashville, Tenn. They will spend the night as guests in the homes of D. A. R. members in Nashville.

Next morning they will be entertained at breakfast at the Hermitage, historic home of President Andrew Jackson. That day they will travel a long distance, have lunch at Crossville, Tenn., and dinner at Ewing, Va., and spend the night at the Cumberland Hotel at Middleboro, Ky. Breakfast will be served at the hotel.

The following morning will be spent at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., with a program in the School Chapel and lunch. Dinner will be served and the night will be spent at Hotel Bristol at Bristol. Very early on November 2 the bus riders will leave Bristol, have lunch en route at the Natural Bridge Hotel, with a stop at 5:30 P. M. for refreshments at Panorama, and arrive sometime that night at Washington, after a trip of approximately 1,862 miles.

State Activities

CALIFORNIA

CARRYING out the theme of "Freedom Under God," the Forty-Third State Conference of the California Society was held at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco March 12-15. Nineteen Chapters of the San Francisco and the Bay areas acted as Hostesses, with Mrs. Harold Palmer General Chairman.

Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Regent, opened the Conference Monday evening with the leaders of eleven other patriotic organizations present. The invocation was given by the Rt. Rev. Henry H. Shires, Suffragan Bishop of California.

Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, State Vice Regent, extended greetings to the guests and members of the Conference on behalf of the Hostesses, and Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Corresponding Secretary, responded. The Hon. Elmer E. Robinson, Mayor of San Francisco, welcomed the delegates to the city. Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, brought a special message from the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

A musical series was presented by the Albany High School Concert Choir, under the direction of Stephan M. Lehmer.

Dr. Claude A. Buss, specialist on Asian affairs, spoke on "The Struggle of Freedom in the Far East." His observations came from personal experiences in China as a Chinese language specialist in the Foreign United States Department of State and as Executive Assistant to the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands at the outbreak of World War II.

The State Officers then were honored with a reception.

The Tuesday morning and afternoon sessions were completed with reports of the State Officers and the State Chairmen.

The Tuesday luncheon honoring D.A.R. youth projects, was addressed by Dr. Carl Stocking, who as religious leader of college students, spoke with authority on "Democracy, Live It or Lose It."

The highlight of the business sessions was the reports of sixty-two Chapter Regents, given at two separate sessions.

The Conference was honored with the presence on Wednesday of Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President of the Children of the American Revolution and National Chairman of the D. A. R. Building Completion Fund Committee. Mrs. Adams talked to the delegates on the raising of funds for the new Administration Building.

The Wednesday luncheon was in honor of Mrs. Adams, the Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. William F. Kinsky, State President of the C.A.R. Mrs. Kinsky submitted her report at this time, and Mrs. Adams as National President of the C.A.R. spoke upon the progress of the organization and the responsibilities of the D. A. R. members to it.

The Resolutions, presented by the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Charles F. Lambert, consisted of recommendations to strengthen the California State Forest Practices Act; to purchase Butano Forest; to raise the caliber of entertainment for service men; to provide more technical assistance to the State Superintendent of schools for more effective exclusion of subversive material; to continue the U. S. Crime Investigating Committee; to vehemently oppose the Genocide Convention; to reaffirm support of the United Nations and opposition to World Government; and to create the establishment of a National School for Diplomats, such as Annapolis for Navy experts and West Point for Army experts.

The Conference voted to endorse Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller for the candidacy of Vice President General at the 1952 Continental Congress.

The Memorial Service, commemorating 147 members, took place at the Chapel of Grace, Grace Cathedral. The invocation by the Very Rev. Bernhard N. Lovgren, Dean of the Cathedral, was followed with the call to remembrance by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Anna W. Benson, and the response by the Assistant State Chaplain, Mrs. Mahlon E. Small, Jr.

(Continued on page 745)

Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

STATE	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 1, 1951		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA	52	2,257	53	2,310
ALASKA	1	21	1	22
ARIZONA	7	465	15	480
ARKANSAS	27	1,214	17	1,231
CALIFORNIA	117	6,256	231	6,487
CANAL ZONE	1	58	1	59
COLORADO	35	2,384	24	2,408
CONNECTICUT	57	5,145	32	5,177
DELAWARE	8	382	5	387
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	60	3,860	85	3,945
FLORIDA	47	3,522	74	3,596
GEORGIA	87	5,734	36	5,770
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	2	160	2	162
IDAHO	10	457	4	461
ILLINOIS	113	8,918	122	9,040
INDIANA	91	6,530	23	6,553
IOWA	91	4,524	40	4,564
KANSAS	62	3,264	22	3,286
KENTUCKY	66	4,090	34	4,124
LOUISIANA	33	1,800	16	1,816
MAINE	37	2,102	19	2,121
MARYLAND	33	1,770	44	1,814
MASSACHUSETTS	106	5,900	65	5,965
MICHIGAN	62	4,552	47	4,599
MINNESOTA	46	2,010	25	2,035
MISSISSIPPI	39	2,230	15	2,245
MISSOURI	87	4,929	37	4,966
MONTANA	13	656	5	661
NEBRASKA	44	2,249	15	2,264
NEVADA	5	164	3	167
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	1,969	7	1,976
NEW JERSEY	84	5,343	118	5,461
NEW MEXICO	11	582	5	587
NEW YORK	176	14,604	274	14,878
NORTH CAROLINA	81	4,143	57	4,200
NORTH DAKOTA	9	284	13	297
OHIO	125	8,660	66	8,726
OKLAHOMA	38	2,069	20	2,089
OREGON	30	1,237	4	1,241
PENNSYLVANIA	133	12,538	101	12,639
PUERTO RICO	1	29	—	29
RHODE ISLAND	23	1,120	6	1,126
SOUTH CAROLINA	55	2,556	57	2,613
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	416	3	419
TENNESSEE	83	3,806	32	3,838
TEXAS	82	6,001	60	6,061
UTAH	2	193	8	201
VERMONT	31	1,426	6	1,432
VIRGINIA	87	4,846	69	4,915
WASHINGTON	37	1,929	37	1,966
WEST VIRGINIA	44	3,236	21	3,257
WISCONSIN	47	2,244	24	2,268
WYOMING	9	402	16	418
FOREIGN: CHINA	1	33	—	33
CUBA	1	67	—	67
ENGLAND	1	34	—	34
FRANCE	2	68	—	68
ITALY	1	27	—	27
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1	30	—	30
AT LARGE			22	22
TOTAL	2,685	167,495	2,138	169,633

With the Chapters

Major William Taggart (Middletown, R. I.). May 4th, Arbor Day and Rhode Island Independence Day was appropriately observed by members of Major William Taggart Chapter, who presented two Norway maple trees to the Howland School of Middletown. Mrs. Arthur E. Davenport, Regent, and Mrs. David P. Stewart, Chapter Chairman of Conservation, were introduced to the children by Miss Helen L. Crocker, Principal of the school and also a D. A. R. member.



The exercises opened with the singing of "America the Beautiful" by the entire school—grades One through the Fourth. The Fourth grade pupils recited Joyce Kilmer's poem, "Trees." The First grade pupils, who have been studying about trees, showed cards on which were lettered the various ways trees serve us. The boys were thrilled to help with the planting, and all expressed their willingness to take good care of the trees.

Mrs. David P. Stewart made the presentation, telling the children about Major William Taggart and the importance of planting trees. The Chapter later will place a small plaque on these trees stating they are in memory of Major Taggart.

The program concluded with the singing of "America."

Mrs. Edward C. Ganz, *Secretary*

Rebecca Griscom (East Liverpool, Ohio). Representatives of the Chapter on May 18 presented 1,000 "Primers for Americans" to the East Liverpool public schools, as a part of the Chapter's Americanism program.

This primer will be used in the History classes of the seventh and eighth grades and the High School at East Liverpool.

School Superintendent W. G. Fordyce accepted the primers, with deep appreciation, from Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Chapter Regent, accompanied by Mrs. Walter Ashbaugh, Chapter Treasurer, and Mrs. G. Jay Clark, Chapter Press Relations Chairman.

The primer contains much valuable information for Americans and Americanism, and our members feel that it will be of great interest and inspiration to the students.

Mrs. G. Jay Clark
Press Relations Chairman

Neodesha (Neodesha, Kan.) on May 27, in southeast corner of City Memorial Park, dedicated a memorial to all who served in World War II. Centered on face of the monument is a bronze plate bearing names of all local soldier dead who made the supreme sacrifice for our country in this war.

Names of soldier dead on the bronze plate, are: Leonard Anstine, Robert Bone, Paul Boyer, Robert Bray, Edgar Briles, Billy Casey, Harold Cooper, Ray Daugherty, Buford Deeds, George Elrod, Leon Fenner, Jr., Wavel Gibson, Harold Jay, Fred Lour, James Newberry, John Nye, Bryant Palmer, Harold Parsons, Gifford Phillips, Jack Pitney, Fred Rollin Powell, Ernest Reddington, George Rohr, Wallace Shipley, Max Showalter, W. Kent Tralle, Earl Upson, Kenneth Vail, Julius Windholtz, and William Zillner.

Mother Nature, working together with God, provided a perfect setting for the dedication ceremony held at Memorial Park Sunday afternoon. Parents of Neodesha's soldier dead, D. A. R. Chapter members, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, representatives of the American Legion and many friends gathered once again to honor the heroes. The highest tribute we can pay in words to those who did not return are found in the statement of Jesus: "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." The highest tribute we can pay in deeds to these who made the supreme sacrifice is to



do our part toward renewing the basic moral and spiritual convictions on which our nation is founded.

Members of the Chapter who worked on this project included Mrs. D. H. Forbes, Regent; Mrs. C. A. Stafford, last ex-Regent; Mrs. Ralph Young, Mrs. E. L. Chapman, Mrs. A. T. Haywood, Mrs. G. M. Vandaveer, and Mrs. John McGuire.

Speeches by Rev. Frank W. Sprague and Mrs. C. A. Stafford were masterpieces.

Excerpts in the above from ARTICLE by Mrs. C. A. Stafford, in Neodesha Daily Sun.

Mrs. Edith S. Caughron, *Secretary*

Wausau (Wausau, Wis.). When members of the Wausau Chapter met for their January meeting at the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Greene, they honored the group of women who had gathered twenty-five years before to accept the Charter of the newly-organized Wausau Chapter. Six of those original members were present: Mesdames L. A. Pradt, Sr., A. W. Prehn, M. C. Cress and H. H. Scholfield, and the Misses Antoinette Huntington and Marie Johnson.

Mrs. Prehn, a past Regent and the daughter of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Charles Magee, gave a history of the local organization, emphasizing the high standards of responsibility in strengthening Americanism in our young and future citizens, which have been maintained by the organization. Several commented on the wonderful inspiration gathered at the meetings of the Continental Congress which they had attended.

A lively report was given on projects which have been undertaken by members of the Chapter during the years which have enabled them to support D. A. R. projects with their gifts of money; or, when they have come to know specific needs, have helped to supply these.

Mrs. Arthur Vint, the immediate past Regent, and at present on the Wisconsin State Board as State Librarian, is a Third Generation in our Chapter, being a daughter of Mrs. Prehn and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Magee. Mrs. William Nielson, Organizing Regent of the recently-organized Chapter in West Bend, Wisconsin, is also a granddaughter of Mrs. Magee. Following a delightful reading given by Mrs. Knox Burno, the lovely corsages which had formed part of the centerpiece on the tea table were presented to the original members.

Mrs. M. J. Hyde
Press Relations Chairman

Open Fire (Eldora, Iowa) is an active, enthusiastic group of 31 women. This year the Chapter made the Honor Roll by meeting State requirements.

In September the Regent and committee took a 125-mile auto trip to place a marker on the grave of a deceased member.

Approved Schools formed the opening program in September. Handwoven articles from Crossnore School in North Carolina were displayed and sold. A scholarship of \$50 was given to that school.

Guest day was observed in October with an Heirloom display and tea.

The 35th anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated in November with the Past Regents honored at a luncheon and they presented the "Rehearsal of Our Yesterdays."

Christmas music in December and Story of Ancestors in January were unusual and pleasing.

Our patriotic program in February was a review of Maxwell Anderson's play, "Story of Valley Forge," by Mrs. Wm. Esters, of Marshalltown.

Guest speaker for March was Mrs. W. W. White, of Iowa Falls, State Chairman of National Defense.

Mrs. George L. Owings, of Marshalltown, State Vice Regent, was honor guest at a luncheon in May and spoke on "Pathways to Freedom." Her thorough knowledge of D. A. R. as well as the charm and warmth of her personality provided a genuine stimulus to greater effort in D. A. R.

The closing meeting with picnic luncheon and Flag program was held on Flag Day. The Charter members, Mrs. Jennie Fenton

Quick and Mrs. H. H. Nazett, with the new members were honored guests and were presented with folders containing typed copies of the history of Open Fire Chapter and the Founding and Founders of National Society, sent to Filing and Lending Bureau. Both were compiled by and presented by Mrs. Clyde E. Barnes, Chairman of Program Committee.

Mrs. Henry E. Wheeler, Regent

Palisade Glacier (Bishop, Calif.). Officers of this new Chapter were installed by Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, State Regent, at the Organization meeting held May 9 at Glacier Lodge on Big Pine Creek in the High Sierra Mountains, ideally located in the narrow canyon at the 8100-foot elevation where the middle Palisade Glacier may be seen from the large picturesque window.

After a delicious luncheon, the meeting was presided over by Mrs. John Blackburn Walker, Organizing Regent, installed as Regent. Other officers installed: Mrs. William A. Crosby, Vice Regent; Mrs. Joseph K. MacIver, Chaplain; Mrs. Orville C. Houghton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William Donald Partridge, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Louis Garrigues, Treasurer; Mrs. Lester Parent, Registrar; Mrs. John W. Weaver, Historian; Mrs. Flora Belle Miller, Librarian.

First to organize in Southeastern California, the Chapter has 20 organizing members. Others besides the officers: Mrs.

Dudley Roy Booth, Mrs. Edward E. Blake, Mrs. Bessie Lowen Collier, Mrs. Dalmor H. James, Mrs. John Alfred Larralde, Mrs. S. Louis Rohrer, Mrs. C. S. Schuholz, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. William Forsyth Sutherland, Miss Matie A. Lutz, all of Bishop; and Mrs. Agnes Cody Reid, of Panamint Springs.

National Society aims were outlined by Mrs. Fuller. She stressed the fight against World Government and Communism.

Mrs. Horine, Lodge owner, presented to the Chapter a large framed picture of Palisade Glacier. The day was so thoroughly enjoyed it was decided to hold the Annual Meeting there next year.

Mrs. Walker was contacted by the State Organizing Secretary to organize the Chapter in May, 1950. She was appointed Organizing Regent October 11. The Chapter was confirmed June 7, 1951. Mrs. Walker's mother and daughter are organizing members. Her sister, Mrs. Freeman P. Spinney, is Past Regent of Mission Canyon Chapter, Santa Barbara. The first regular meeting will be held in October, following plans at social meetings during the Summer.

*Mrs. William D. Partridge
Corresponding Secretary*

Springfield (Springfield, Ill.) Chapter members appreciate the privilege they have of making annual pilgrimages to the Lincoln Tomb in beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Ceremonies commemorating the burial of President Lincoln May 4, 1865, are conducted by representatives of Springfield Chapter each year. A program is given, including the placing of a wreath at the crypt of the tomb.

This year Mrs. Franz Helmle, Chapter Historian, placed the wreath, following prayer by the Chaplain. The Regent, Mrs. Edward Gross, gave a poem, "Oh for Another Lincoln," by Penrose; and Probate Judge Benjamin De Boice delivered an address on "Memories of Lincoln." Taps were sounded by Jack Maddox, a High School orchestra member.

President Lincoln died of an assassin's bullet April 15, 1865. The body lay in state in Washington, was then returned to Springfield where it lay in state in the State Capitol building (now the Court



Palisade Glacier Chapter Officers: Front Row, left to right—Mrs. W. A. Crosby, Vice Regent; Mrs. E. A. Fuller, State Regent; Mrs. J. B. Walker, Regent; Mrs. John W. Weaver, Historian; Mrs. Flora Belle Miller, Librarian. Back Row—Mrs. Louis Garrigues, Treasurer; Mrs. Lester Parent, Registrar; Mrs. Orville C. Houghton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Joseph K. MacIver, Chaplain. The Corresponding Secretary was not in the picture.

House) until burial in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Nine hundred seventy-five guests registered at the tomb the day of our pilgrimage this year, from 20 States, Canada, Hawaii, France, South America and the District of Columbia. This number was not unusual, according to Custodian George Cashman's daily newspaper reports.

Dignitaries, tourists, scholars and visitors from north, east, south and west are represented on the register daily. All parts of the world have laid wreaths at the tomb. The past year 340,000 visitors, with representatives from 77 foreign countries, paid homage and in the month of May over 48,000 registered.

This beautiful monument erected to the memory of this great character who had "malice for none and charity for all" is today one of the hallowed spots of America.

Bertha M. Renne
Press Relations Chairman

James Blair (Corsicana, Tex.). Edward French Hearn, local composer, teacher, and pianist, expressed his personal reverence for Old Glory with a song, "Your Flag and My Flag," and presented it before the Kinsloe House membership at a Flag Day luncheon June 13, with the James Blair Chapter serving as hostess organization. The composition was especially written for the occasion and was sung by Mrs. R. N. Elliott, soprano, who assisted with a group of Mr. Hearn's other songs. Mr. Hearn also played a number of selections. His program was a tribute to American music. His work has repeatedly brought him to the attention of national publishers.

Preceding the musical program was a brief flag message by Mrs. R. B. Malloy. She urged that indifference be laid aside and pressure applied to bring to vote a proposed law protecting the American Flag, "which has flown so gloriously for 174 years."

Mrs. Malloy also called to the attention of the group that there is only one proper manner in which to dispose of a worn flag, and that by burning the standard. She reminded the audience of 71 club-members and guests that marking their places were copies of the Flag Code.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Roy Love,

presided for the occasion, opened with prayer by Mrs. P. H. Loggins, Chaplain. Mrs. E. H. Dockery, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, led the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by assembly singing of the Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. A. A. Guess was leader, and Mrs. W. P. McCammon accompanied at the Hammond organ. Mrs. H. R. Stroube, Jr., served as program chairman, presenting the participants.

Colorful summer flowers adorned the luncheon table.

Mrs. Robert B. Malloy
Publicity Chairman

Col. Arthur Erwin (DeLand, Fla.). Chapter members were thrilled when, at their May meeting, their delegate to the 60th Continental Congress brought back to their Regent, Mrs. Ralph H. Sefton, the National prize, a rhinestone-studded star pin, for the most original method of raising money for the Building Completion Fund.

In the early Winter, for the three-fold purpose of encouraging patriotism, publicizing the D. A. R., and earning money for a worth-while project, the Chapter started a flag-selling contest, aimed to put a flag into every home and business establishment possible in DeLand. With the slogan, "More Glory for Old Glory," the campaign began auspiciously, by sale of the first flag to the Mayor of DeLand, which made a good news story.

All civic and patriotic organizations were contacted, given description, size and price of flags; personal visits and telephone calls were made; the press and radio called



Left to right: Mrs. Theodore Strawn, winner of Chapter Flag contest prize; Mrs. Lloyd T. Everett, delegate to 60th Continental Congress, pinning rhinestone studded star-pin on dress of Mrs. Ralph H. Sefton, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Martha Miller, Chairman of Flag Committee.

in to aid with announcements of the contest. Flags were ordered wholesale, through a High School catalogue dealer, and sold at a profit of one dollar each. One member's Negro chauffeur, a confirmed "jiner," took word to his numerous lodges, and they all bought flags. On Washington's Birthday, members noted all business firms not displaying flags or with flags needing replacing, thereby making several sales.

Reporting on her fund-raising method at the State Conference, Mrs. Sefton was asked, "Have you sent your story to the National Chairman?" "Should I?" she said. "Right away," she was advised. "It might win the prize offered as the most original method used." She did. It did.

Given choice of a check or a flag for the Chapter prize she won for personally selling the most flags, Mrs. Theodore Strawn, ex-Vice President General, chose—the flag.

MRS. LLOYD T. EVERETT
Press Relations Chairman

Edenton Tea Party (Edenton, N. C.). A relic of unusual historical significance was presented to our Chapter at its meeting June 13 at the James Iredell House, with Mrs. John A. Kramer, Regent, presiding.

Mrs. J. N. Pruden, acting as proxy for Attorney General Harry McMullan, gave to the Chapter the ink well owned by Daniel Webster. This ink well was given to Mr. McMullan by the late Lee Overman Gregory, Assistant Attorney General, who was the son of Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Past Vice President General, and the grandson of the late U. S. Senator Lee S. Overman. It was given to Mr. Gregory by his grandfather, who received it from a relative of Webster.

The ink well will be exhibited as a historical memento in the James Iredell House, which was bought by members of our Chapter and restored for present use. The North Carolina General Assembly recently appropriated \$15,000 towards its preservation.

It was decided to repeat the guided tour of historic Edenton and Chowan County held so successfully last season. The Chapter will establish this summer a souvenir shop in the Iredell House. Members also decided to collect historical data about the old homes throughout the County.

Mrs. T. B. Smith, Conservation Chairman, spoke on our national resources. A social hour followed the business and program. Hostesses were Mrs. David Holton, Mrs. W. D. Holmes, Jr., and Mrs. R. N. Hines.

Mrs. William I. Hart, Jr.

Piety Hill (Birmingham, Mich.). The Memorial Day parade here was under the auspices of the American Legion. Every patriotic organization was asked to take part, and two Lincoln convertibles were offered by one of our members. Another member painted the D. A. R. insignia on four cardboards for each side of the cars.



We had many compliments paid us, so we thought others might enjoy seeing a picture of the car in which our Regent rode. In the accompanying picture with the Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert as the driver are Mrs. Clark C. Coulter, First Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Russell Ackerman, Second Vice Regent; and Mrs. Thomas R. Navin, State Chairman of Approved Schools. Mrs. Thomas E. McDonnell

Chairman of the Day

Sarah Kemble Knight (Sayre, Okla.). Our April program was an informative talk, "How to Grow Iris," by Mrs. Bessie Birmingham. A display of numerous, colorful blooms from her garden of 47 varieties was an added interest. Among the prettiest ones were Bermuda Sand, Blue Rhythm, Elmohr, Dyles, Garden Magic and Light House.

The highlights of roll call responses included the fact that Dr. Mary Martin Sloop known as "The Grand Lady" of Crossnore, N. C., was selected as "America's Mother of 1951," because of her untiring work with underprivileged mountain children. She founded Crossnore School in an isolated spot in the mountains and built it to what it is today by good will and old clothes. Year after year boxes of clothing are sent from all corners of the nation and

sold to the mountain people. In 1926 the sales amounted to \$17,000. From 1941 to 1948 the sales were \$142,000. The yearly income is about \$13,000. Around two-thirds of the expenses of the school are supplied by Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lando Ivester told of her father's bravery; when 13 years of age, he hired to a caravan in Kansas that hauled freight to New Mexico on the Old Santa Fe Trail. The grandfather of Mrs. W. P. Spencer was a Forty-Niner and while making the trip to California became separated from the caravan in crossing the desert but made his way on alone.

Our attendance has been good, and all of our programs have been interesting.

Mrs. E. F. Cornelis, *Regent.*

Estudillo (Hemet, Calif.). Members and guests enjoyed the annual Flag Day breakfast held June 16 at the Woman's clubhouse, with Mrs. George E. McCormick, *Regent*, presiding.

Colored films of the national Boy Scout Jamboree held last year at Valley Forge, Pa., were shown by Carl N. Helmick, of Riverside, County Boy Scout executive, who made the trip with County Scouts. The pictures were accompanied by an informal narrative. Mr. Helmick also displayed various souvenirs of the jamboree, including small replicas of the Betsy Ross flag and the Confederate flag. Accompanying him was his wife, who is State D. A. R. Membership Chairman.

Musical selections were given by Mrs. Charles Reeves, accompanied by Miss Edith Poore.

In her welcoming address, Mrs. McCormick reminded the group of the meaning of Flag Day and urged everyone to pay the flag honor and loyalty. She outlined the patriotic purposes of the D. A. R. and said members should make every day a day of remembrance.

Among the guests introduced were Miss Nada Bounds, Hemet Good Citizen; Jerry Fleming and Dick Hart, Scouts who attended the jamboree; and a number of visitors.

Mrs. McCormick succeeded Mrs. Charles B. Silance as Chapter Regent. She was installed in May by Miss Grace V. Weston at the home of Mrs. Lucia Guthridge. The

new Regent is author of two books and while she resided in the East was active in Woman's Club work. For 12 years she was employed by the State Department of Public Welfare and was State director of Press and Publicity for the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs for five years. Her husband, a former editor and director of a daily newspaper, at one time served as State Librarian in Ohio.

Mrs. George E. McCormick, *Regent*

Robert Morris (Philadelphia, Pa.). Our Chapter will greatly miss our oldest member, Kate Jane Siggins (Mrs. Leopold Paulus) Moore, Nat. No. 37059, who died suddenly April 24 in her home at Havertown, Pa.

Mrs. Moore joined the Tidioute Chapter of Pennsylvania in 1901, and transferred to the Robert Morris Chapter in 1914. She held many Chapter offices during her lifetime, but the most outstanding was Registrar for 12 years, for which she received many letters of commendation from our State Registrars for her accurate and complete reports. Her two daughters have served as Chapter Regents.

Mrs. J. Vernon Vosbury, *Registrar*

Patience Wright (Laguna Beach, Calif.). Mrs. Thomas B. Kennedy, *Regent* of the Patience Wright Chapter, presented on May 19 a handsome silk flag for the Council Chamber of the new City Hall at Laguna Beach, at the laying of the cornerstone. Mrs. Kennedy was assisted by Miss Alice Iva Welsh, Chapter Registrar, and Miss Ruth Cooper, Chapter Librarian.

The rites were conducted by the Grand Lodge of California, Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Nellie Strong Capron



Silence Howard Hayden (Waterville, Maine) held a "Period Tea" Friday afternoon, June 1, at Redington Museum and Waterville Historical Society Rooms.

This tea culminated an original idea of Mrs. A. P. Wyman, Mrs. Thomas G. Burleigh and Mrs. Richard Dana Hall, who served as Co-Chairmen.

Mrs. Otto N. Larsen, Regent, greeted the guests who, after registering, enjoyed the hospitality of the Chapter by partaking of tea through six different periods.

Much thought was given in selecting typical foods. "Early Colonial" table, 1830 era, had red and white linen cloth. Here were served, from pewter dishes, ginger-bread, ginger and white cookies. Flowers used were forget-me-nots and pansies.

"Flowing Blue," table depicting the 1830-1850 periods, had hand-woven linen, with flowing blue dishes from which were served miniature molasses and sugar doughnuts, biscuits and jam. Flowers were lilies of the valley.

Massive silver graced the "Civil War" table; from dainty silver baskets were served hermits and pound cakes; flowers were phlox, tulips and schizanthus.

"Milk Glass" featured the "Early Victorian" table, from which one enjoyed brownbread and apple sauce cake; center-piece of fruit in milk glass compote.

Hot chocolate was served from dainty chocolate cups at the "Gay Nineties" table together with lady fingers, tarts and chicken sandwiches; flowers—bridal wreath and yellow tulips.

At the end of the trip through the years, fancy sandwiches, cookies, nuts and mints were enjoyed at the "Contemporary Table,"

from silver and pink dishes flanked by deep purple and pink lilacs.

The pourers wore period gowns. Many beautiful costumes were loaned for the occasion together with heirlooms of silver, china and linens.

Around 250 people registered during the day, among whom were the Past Vice President General, Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey, Augusta; Mrs. Peter P. Beeaker and Mrs. Walter Pillsbury, State Regent and State Corresponding Secretary, Rumford.

Mrs. Otto N. Larsen, *Regent*

Orlando Chapter (Orlando, Fla.) on June 16 dedicated a marker erected by the Chapter at Christmas, Florida, to mark the site of Old Fort Christmas, a Seminole Indian War Fort and early central Florida outpost. A bronze plaque on a base of native coquina rock marks the site of the Old Fort, built in 1835, completed and named on Christmas day.

This historic spot marks one more of the old forts built during the Seminole Indian Wars as a protection against the Indians in Florida.

Mrs. Charles R. Tidwell, Chairman of Historical Markers, was Chairman of Arrangements for ceremony of dedication. Following the Assembly Call by Pfc. George Vickery of the Orlando Air Base, the Invocation was given by the Rev. John Canada, Pastor of Pine Grove Missionary Baptist Church of Christmas. The Pledge to the Flag was followed by "To the Colors."

Dr. Alfred J. Hanna, Professor of American History at Rollins College, gave the Dedicatory Address. He stated that many cities and towns of the present day had derived their names from early military forts.

Mrs. Edward G. Longman, State Historian, spoke on the purpose of Historical Markers and their significance in preserving the history of our nation.

Unveiling the marker was Elizabeth Barber, a direct descendant of Andrew Jackson Barber, one of the first settlers at Christmas.

Mrs. Jack E. Stewart, Regent of Orlando Chapter, presented the marker to Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, State Regent, who accepted the marker for the State, and in turn presented it to the State of Florida Highway Department.



Mrs. Otto N. Larsen (right), Regent of Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, welcomes Mrs. Charles H. Pulsifer to the Chapter's Period Tea.



Mrs. P. H. Odom, Florida State Regent (extreme left), and Orlando Chapter members mark Old Fort Christmas.

The ceremony was concluded with prayer and benediction by the Rev. John Canada.

Following the dedication, a tea for members and guests was held at the home of the Regent in Orlando.

Mrs. Jack E. Stewart, *Regent*

Peter Muhlenberg (Philadelphia, Pa.). Members are happy to announce that through the efforts of the National Defense Committee they were able to present ten citizenship medals to members of the June graduating class of the Murrell Dobbins Vocational-Technical School. Citizenship and national leadership were the topics selected for study by the Student Government of the school. The 296 members of the class selected the recipients of the medals. The Chapter hopes to place medals in all twenty of Philadelphia High Schools before the end of the year.

Olline C. Wilson
Chairman, National Defense

General Nathaniel Woodhull (New York City) celebrated its Golden Anniversary May 12 with a reception and tea at Hotel Roosevelt. Miss Dorothy S. Boyle, Regent, extended welcome and gave a history of General Woodhull.

State and National Officers were introduced and gave greetings: Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General; Mrs. Virgil Browne, Vice President General (Oklahoma); Miss Ruth Duryea, State Chaplain; Mrs. Frank Cuff, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. George Vosburgh, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Floyd Woolsey, State Treasurer; Mrs. J. Warner Hodges, State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Elmer Sawyer, State Librarian;

Mrs. Thurman Warren and Mrs. Arthur Saltford, State Directors.

Two Charter members, Mrs. Mary Jennings Seymour and Mrs. Michel Sohon, are still active. Mrs. Seymour, Organizing Regent, who traveled from California to be present, gave an interesting summary of early D. A. R. days, and the part the Chapter had taken in them. Miss Ada Harmer, President, Dr. David Fiske Society, C. A. R., gave her 50 golden roses.

Honoring Mrs. Seymour, the Chapter presented to the Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the D. A. R., a beautiful 18th Century Grandfather's Clock, to be placed in General Washington's office in the Roger Morris-Jumel Mansion in New York City. Miss Maud Dilliard, Association President, accepted it with thanks.

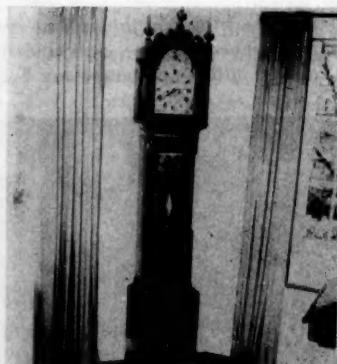
Miss Susan Lyman, of the City of New York Museum, showed city scenes at the turn of the century, with commentary.

Installation of Mrs. John Kaminska, Regent, and other new officers and directors was by Miss Duryea.

Exhibits of relics of General Woodhull and mementoes of early Chapter days, including the Charter and photographs of special occasions, were artistically displayed. This made a perfect setting for the Anniversary party.

The Committee in Charge were Past Regents: Mrs. Seymour, Miss Gladys Voorhees Clark, Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, Mrs. Harry F. Flowers, Mrs. Chester L. Hariman.

Mrs. Harry F. Flowers, *Past Regent*



Grandfather Clock presented to Washington Headquarters Association by Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter.

Genealogical Department

VERMONT MARRIAGE RECORDS

Bennington, Vt.—1764-1881

Arranged and Indexed by Eda Whitney Safford

(Continued from Last Month)

Paddock, Comfort, to Hememan (or Honeyman) Potter, Feb. 24, 1799.
Paddock, Elizabeth, to Thomas Miller, Feb. 13, 1810.
Paddock, John G., to Lydia F. Dickinson, Oct. 19, 1843.
Paddock, Daniel, to Fanny Fillmore, Feb. 25, 1835.
Paddock, Daniel, to Elizabeth Miller, Aug. 21, 1800.
Paine, Sally, to William Milor, Feb. 14, 1799.
Palmer, John, to Anna M. Hawks, Dec. 28, 1847.
Park, Alma L., to Alonzo Valentine.
Park, Maria S., to Jeremiah Powel, Nov. 7, 1840.
Park, Trevor W., to Laura V. Hall, Dec. 5, 1846.
Park, William, Jr., to Betsey Taft, Dec. 21, 1808.
Parker, Fanny, to Stephen W. Bushley, March 29, 1855.
Parker, Persis, to Alfred Mosher, Oct. 22, 1854.
Parker, Harriet, to Calvin Wright, July 3, 1854.
Parker, Lucy, to M. Orrin Wright, March 4, 1849.
Parker, Luceba, to Alpheus J. Woodward, Sept. 6, 1843.
Parker, Betsey, to Lyman Hogle, May 2, 1850.
Parker, Sally, to Dennis McBride, July 8, 1810.
Parker, Calvin, to Zilla M. Draper, Oct. 1, 1844.
Parker, Thomas, to Lucinda Howard, July 22, 1855.
Parker, Dyer, to Semantha Thayer, 1824.
Parker, William H., to Ruth Robinson, March 22, 1837.
Parmelee, Asseneath, to Lester Ray, March 20, 1822.
Parmelee, Barbary, to Asahel Harwood, Nov. 27, 1829.
Parsons, Mark, to Jane E. Crossett, Sept. 2, 1846.
Parsons, James Russell, to Ellen E. Hinsdill, Jan. 16, 1856.
Parsons, Hial K., to Harriet H. Robinson, Sept. 30, 1840.
Parsons, Marshall M., to Minerva Andrews, Feb. 23, 1853.
Parsons, Lewis, to Anna S. Lobdell, Feb. 22, 1841.
Patch, William B., to Maryette Millington, Oct. 21, 1844.
Patchin, Fanny M., to Samuel S. Scott, Oct. 13, 1841.
Patchin, Lyman, to Sarah M. Wells, June 15, 1837.
Patten, Robert, to Catherine M. Sibley, March 4, 1846.
Payne, Camelia W., to John B. Tubbs, Dec. 11, 1832.
Pearl, Mary, to Amos Potter, Aug. 27, 1812.
Pearl, Samuel, to Hannah Story, Oct. 13, 1814.
Peck, Phebe, to Henry Larkin, Nov. 12, 1820.
Peck, Caroline, to Abel H. Willis, April 27, 1829.
Peck, Sirenno P., to Laureitta Adams, Jan. 10, 1844.
Peck, William L., to Sarah V. Olds, April 19, 1841.
Peeler, Sylvester, to Emeline Day, May 18, 1847.
Pendergrass, Luand, to John Gordon, May 7, 1834.
Pengray, George, to Hannah Burnham, Sept. 5, 1767.
Pepper, Mary, to Feix Rash, Oct. 6, 1850.
Percey, Joseph, to Ruth Colvin, March 26, 1846.
Perham, Salinda B., to Leonard Knapp, May 13, 1842.
Perley, John, Jr., to Rusha Fay, Oct. 5, 1817.
Perry, Laura, to Levi Jewett, Jan. 8, 1815.
Peters, Elizabeth, to George Higley, May 29, 1856.
Peterson, S. D., to Amelia M. Jaqueth, Oct. 19, 1853.
Pettingill, Corydon, to Corista S. Moore, Nov. 11, 1847.
Phelps, Matilda, to Samuel Chandler, March 16, 1841.
Phelps, Phillip, to Hannah Maserraft, July 25, 1813.
Phelps, Paul, to Freelove Wait, Feb. 21, 1809.
Phillips, Sarah, to Charles Hill, Nov. 25, 1846.
Phillips, Amelia C., to Milo C. Huling, Nov. 12, 1855.
Phillips, Emily, to David Lloyd, Nov. 10, 1839.
Phillips, Priscilla, to Samuel Story, July 25, 1813.
Phillips, Polly, to Josiah Crofoot, Oct. 8, 1810.
Phillips, C. D. (groom), to S. E. Gould, April 12, 1855.
Phillips, Oscar, to Lavina A. Ellsworth, July 28, 1868.
Phillips, Spencer E., to Semantha Amedon, July 7, 1853.
Phillips, Otis, Jr., to Amy Pierce, Sept. 23, 1847.
Phipps, Lucinda H., to Benajah S. Potter, March 13, 1836.
Pickett, Betsey, to Michael S. Van der Cook, Sept. 25, 1825.
Pickett, Jehiel, to Caroline Gilson, Nov. 27, 1845.
Pierce, Harriet, to D. N. Bennett, Dec. 26, 1844.
Pierce, Amy, to Otis Phillips, Sept. 23, 1847.
Pierce, Sarah, to Henry Ordway, Jan. 8, 1837.
Pierce, Lucinda, to Dewey Nichols, Sept. 8, 1799.
Pierce, Uriah, to Pamela Thayer, Oct. 14, 1821.
Piper, Marilla, to Elon Denio, Jan. 31, 1830.
Pitt, John William, to Susan E. Gould, Sept. 18, 1837.
Plant, Drewsell, to Leonard Bliss, Nov. 25, 1821.
Plause, Betsey, to Harvey Bliss, Dec. 25, 1817.
Plumb, Samuel, to Lydia Ann Seelye, Dec. 3, 1837.
Pool, Rachel, to Stalham Nims, Oct. 25, 1816.

Pool, Lydia, to Francis Wood, Feb. 3, 1802.
 Pool, Rebecca, to David Armstrong, Oct. 7, 1802.
 Pool, Caleb S., to Jane Bush, Jan. 2, 1834.
 Pooler, Joshua, to Molly Sturdevant, Feb. 23, 1812.
 Porter, Maria, to Benjamin Fay, April 27, 1843.
 Porter, Elizabeth, to Roger Buck, Oct. 18, 1826.
 Post, Francis, to Harriet Rice, Oct. 15, 1857.
 Potter, Amos, to Mary Pearl, Aug. 27, 1812.
 Potter, Elcy, to Stephen Sherman, Jan. 23, 1832.
 Potter, Hulda A., to Calvin Wright, Sept. 17, 1843.
 Potter, Nancy, to Johnson Potter, March 11, 1821.
 Potter, Zilpha Maria, to Levi Lillie, Oct. 11, 1838.
 Potter, Benajah S., to Lucinda Y. Phipps, March 13, 1836.
 Potter, Timothy, to Fanny Donaldson, Sept. 1, 1851.
 Potter, Loan J., to Flaville Harris, Feb. 20, 1835.
 Potter, Russell, to Sally Beaman, Nov. 2, 1817.
 Potter, Hamaman, to Comford Paddock, Feb. 24, 1799.
 Powell, Jeremiah, to Phebe A. Salmons, Sept. 5, 1842.
 Powers, Jane, to David Northup, Feb. 11, 1841.
 Powers, Catherine, to Zephaniah Armstrong, Dec. 24, 1797.
 Powers, David, to Molly Davis, Dec. 1, 1768.
 Pratt, Lydia, to Thomas Riddle, Nov. 29, 1837.
 Pratt, Clarissa, to Varnum Taft, Dec. 4, 1828.
 Pratt, Erin M., to Thomas McDaniels, Jan. 9, 1839.
 Pratt, Caroline, to Calvin Gilson, Feb. 14, 1838.
 Pratt, Sementha, to Isaac Crossett, Jan. 28, 1819.
 Pratt, Fanny, to Alpheus Taft, Nov. 6, 1814.
 Pratt, Sally, to William Martin, March 13, 1814.
 Pratt, Elizabeth, to Jonathan Carpenter, April 30, 1767.
 Pratt, M. J. E. (groom), to M. I. Dewey, June 11, 1856.
 Pratt, Edward S., to Maria S. Willing, May 7, 1834.
 Pratt, Jonathan, to Catharine Lawrence, May 8, 1842.
 Pratt, Elijah B., to Claira Safoord, Nov. 15, 1812.
 Prendergast, Thomas, to Eunice M. Fassett, Nov. 20, 1839.
 Prentiss, Harriet L., to Peter Come, Sept. 1, 1850.
 Prentiss, Clarissa, to Charles R. Smith, Feb. 9, 1812.
 Prentiss, Sarah A., to Elisha Salmons, Sept. 5, 1842.
 Prentiss, Asher, to Sophia Glynn, Jan. 12, 1823.
 Prentiss, Asher, to Abigail White, June 13, 1844.
 Prentiss, Lucy, to David House, Dec. 7, 1809.
 Preston, Martha, to Sanford M. Robinson, Aug. 23, 1838.
 Price, Phebe, to Samuel Ceaser, Nov. 1, 1801.
 Prince, Aaron L., to Martha Thompson, Sept. 29, 1846.
 Prindle, Zenas, to Melissa Watkins, Aug. 28, 1843.
 Pritchard, Lucy, to Seneca Osborn, Dec. 15, 1845.
 Proud, Joseph F., to Luana M. Osgood, Feb. 24, 1841.
 Puncard, Joseph H., to Dorcas Blanchard, Dec. 15, 1816.
 Putnam, Lucy, to Lemuel Fuller, Jr., Nov. 18, 1828.
 Quinby, Smith, to Ann S. Fisk, Oct. 31, 1839.
 Rand, Alonzo, to Cynthia Knapp, May, 1841.
 Randall, Lydia, to Jacob Brooks, Feb. 9, 1814.
 Rash, Felix, to Mary Pepper, Oct. 6, 1850.
 Ray, Myron, to Amelia A. Lincoln, Nov. 5, 1855.
 Ray, Lester, to Asseneath Parmele, March 20, 1822.
 Ray, Hiram, to Eliza Harwood, April 16, 1826.
 Raymond, Frances P., to Seth Hunt, June 21, 1836.
 Reaees, Ralph, to Sarah Leah, Oct. 1, 1807.
 Read, Clarissa, to Shadrack J. Norton, March 7, 1824.
 Read, James K., to Martha A. Brooks, Dec. 16, 1852.
 Read, George, to Tirzah Farrar, Dec. 3, 1850.
 Reed, Mary, to Ichabod Stratton, Sept. 22, 1783.
 Reed, Benjamin, to Fannie Granger, March 20, 1803.
 Remington, Helen A., to David W. Noyes, Dec. 24, 1847.
 Rexford, Betsey L., to Alonzo Selden, March 17, 1816.
 Reynolds, Milton, to Eleanor Smith, Oct. 12, 1836.
 Rice, Harriet, to Francis Post, Oct. 15, 1857.
 Rice, Lucy E., to William Clark, Jr., Sept. 22, 1846.
 Rice, Laura, to John Bigelow, Jan. 29, 1846.
 Rice, Mary Helen, to Henry Hastings, March 17, 1852.
 Rice, Hannah, to Benjamin Fenton, Dec. 8, 1816.
 Rice, Sind, to Alanson Downs, May 20, 1818.
 Rice, Nabby, to Dennis Granger, Jan. 4, 1810.
 Rice, Betsey, to Anthony Haswell, Sept. 30, 1799.
 Rice, Clark, to Ann Eliza White, July 7, 1847.
 Rice, Isaac, to Marcy Bigelow, Feb. 12, 1809.
 Rice, Benjamin, to Matilda Gaby, April 19, 1807.
 Richards, George, to Minerva Hurd, Sept. 19, 1839.
 Richardson, Lozeno B. (bride), to Claudius A. Hinne, July 2, 1846.
 Richardson, Sally, to Daniel Taft, Jan. 1, 1818.
 Richardson, Lemuel, to Cynthia Buck, Jan. 17, 1808.
 Richardson, Homer D., to Martha Sibley, May 31, 1846.
 Richmond, Rosena, to Benjamin W. Stoddard, March 26, 1852.
 Richmond, Sylvia, to Stephen Bates, Jan. 4, 1834.
 Riddel, Elizabeth, to Eli Henry, Sept. 29, 1846.
 Riddle, Sarah, to Adoniram Babbitt, Sept. 25, 1847.
 Riddle, Thomas, to Lydia Pratt, Nov. 29, 1837.
 Riddle, Dwight, to Mary W. Henry, Feb. 18, 1843.
 Riddle, Enos S., to Electa Hamlen, Dec. 23, 1841.
 Rider, Eliza Ann, to Ebenezer Brown, April 1, 1822.

Rider, Curtis, to Harriet A. Estes, Sept. 17, 1843.
 Rider, Aaron, to Fiana Thomas, Feb. 18, 1811.
 Riley, Betsey, to Samuel Blackmer, Nov. 15, 1807.
 Ripley, Hannah, to Frederick C. French, May 16, 1852.
 Ripley, Mary, to Oliver Hoskins, March 2, 1834.
 Ripley, Jane, to Levi Gould, Feb. 27, 1850.
 Ripley, Sally, to Jeremiah Granger, Dec. 31, 1821.
 Ripley, George C., to Elizabeth Cockson, June 19, 1852.
 Ripley, Nathaniel, to Phebe Fox, Aug. 25, 1830.
 Robarts, William, to Philura Harmon, March 9, 1815.
 Roberts, Emily, to Solomon Russell, Oct. 24, 1820.
 Robinson, Aaron, to Polly Lyman, Feb. 27, 1805.
 Robinson, Aaron, to Sally Hopkins, Nov. 13, 1793.
 Robinson, Andrew, to Prissilla Locke, Dec. 4, 1806.
 Robinson, Anne Maria, to John V. D. S. Fassett, Sept. 15, 1828.
 Robinson, Anna, to Isaac Webster, July 6, 1780.
 Robinson, Catherine, to George Lyman, March 23, 1824.
 Robinson, Daniel, to Lucinda M. Conklin, Jan. 5, 1842.
 Robinson, David, to Sarah Fay, Feb. 15, 1774.
 Robinson, David, Jr., to Betsey Baker, March 10, 1802.
 Robinson, Dewey, to Olive S. Bigelow, April 12, 1838.
 Robinson, Edmund A., to Mary J. Conkling, April 10, 1839.
 Robinson, Edwin, to Lois D. Grover, Feb. 18, 1834.
 Robinson, Emily, to Wells R. Martin, Aug. 26, 1835.
 Robinson, George W., to Jane E. Hinsdill, April 8, 1840.
 Robinson, Gilbert C., to Charlotte Draper, May 16, 1844.
 Robinson, Hannah, to Charles Follett —.
 Robinson, Harriet H., to Hial K. Parsons, Sept. 30, 1840.
 Robinson, Henry, to Emily H. Sears, April 21, 1832.
 Robinson, Henry, to Martha P. Haynes, Feb. 12, 1821.
 Robinson, Isaac, to Maria Hubbell, July 2, 1811.
 Robinson, Jane E., to James Manning, Sept. 6, 1853.
 Robinson, John F., to Jane Loomis, Oct. 6, 1836.
 Robinson, John S., to Juliette Robinson, Oct. 11, 1847.
 Robinson, Jonathan, to Ann Kuhn, Feb. 9, 1812.
 Robinson, Jonathan, to Alice Skinner, Jan. 14, 1798.
 Robinson, Joseph 2nd, to Rhoda Hawks, April 22, 1790.
 Robinson, Joseph, Jr., to Sally Clark, Dec. 6, 1812.
 Robinson, Juliette, to John S. Robinson, Oct. 11, 1847.
 Robinson, Lucy, to Zebina E. Fobes, Nov. 20, 1831.
 Robinson, Lucy, to Erastus Montague, Feb. 21, 1822.
 Robinson, Mary F., to Henry H. Fassett, Jan. 23, 1828.
 Robinson, Mary F. B., to Benjamin F. Chase, April 19, 1827.
 Robinson, Mary, to Joseph Safford, Jr., July 30, 1766.
 Robinson, Moses, to Ruth Dewey, May 9, 1786.
 Robinson, Moses D., to Catherine Beach, Oct. 27, 1816.
 Robinson, Moses, to Sarah A. Vanworth, June 10, 1823.
 Robinson, Nancy H., to Benjamin Bissell, Jan. 4, 1827.
 Robinson, Nicholas B., to Frances Eliza Ames, Sept. 12, 1854.
 Robinson, Polly, to Mark Morrison, Jan. 1, 1827.
 Robinson, Polly, — — —, Feb. 9, 1797.
 Robinson, Rosina, to George W. Norton, Dec. 31, 1829.
 Robinson, Ruth, to William H. Parker, March 22, 1837.
 Robinson, Ruth, to Heman Swift, Dec. 3, 1817.
 Robinson, Samuel, to Tommy Hawks, Oct. 19, 1820.
 Robinson, Samuel, to Sarah Harwood, May 5, 1796.
 Robinson, Sanford M., to Martha Preston, Aug. 23, 1838.
 Robinson, Sarah Ann, to Moses Harrington, Sept. 14, 1843.
 Robinson, Sarah, to William Haswell, Feb. 21, 1816.
 Robinson, Semantha B., to Edward H. Swift, Oct. 4, 1843.
 Robinson, Semantha, to Simeon Harwood, Nov. 3, 1847.
 Robinson, Silas, to Susanna Weeks, Oct. 2, 1766.
 Robinson, Stephen, to Sarah Hubbell, Jan. 27, 1805.
 Robinson, Uel M., to Betsey Hicks, Sept. 13, 1821.
 Rock, James, to Hannah Lloyd, Aug. 15, 1842.
 Rockwood, Martha E., to James P. Babcock, April 6, 1854.
 Rockwood, Sarah, to Richmond Burgess, May 6, 1841.
 Rockwood, Charles, to Sylvia E. Bigelow, Dec. 6, 1843.
 Rockwood, Joseph, to Rhoda Hurd, Oct. 30, 1851.
 Rockwood, David, Jr., to Ruth Burt, Dec. 8, 1842.
 Rogers, Abigail G., to Uriah L. Cockson, April 7, 1847.
 Rogers, Adelaide C., to Hiram Bingham, Feb. 5, 1849.
 Rogers, Frances, to Robert Austin, Dec. 4, 1808.
 Rogers, William, to Lauriet Keyes, Oct. 26, 1839.
 Rogers, Johnathan, to Catherine Godfrey, May 20, 1821.
 Root, Henry C., to Catherine Blackmer, Dec. 23, 1846.
 Rose, Eliza, to Riley Herrington, March 27, 1836.
 Rose, Orville H., to Elizabeth M. Hawks, Oct. 16, 1841.
 Rose, Orville H., to Sophia A. Bryant, Sept. 9, 1840.

Ross, John J., to Mariame Maddrah, Sept. 28, 1834.

Rounds, Lydia, to Harvey Camp, April 23, 1846.

Rouse, Martha B., to Nathaniel Hall, Feb. 25, 1850.

Rouse, John H., to Clarissa Moore, Sept. 3, 1829.

Rouse, Henry R., to Eliza D. Martin, Oct. 15, 1849.

Royce, Henry E., to Harriet E. Ogden, Jan. 11, 1857.

Rudd, Harriet Brown, to Edward Kinsley, Sept. 25, 1857.

Rudd, Wealthy H., to Ebenezer H. Stearns, Oct. 2, 1837.

Rudd, Sabrina, to Luman Norton, March 6, 1839.

Rudd, Lucy B., to Joseph Maynard, Jr., June 30, 1839.

Rudd, Martha, to Samuel Wadsworth, Aug. 27, 1800.

Rudd, Enos W., to Morial Fillmore, Sept. 25, 1836.

Rudd, David, to Harriet N. Maynard, Nov. 2, 1847.

Rudd, John, to Chloe Hills, Aug. 13, 1778.

Rudd, Joseph, to Sarah Story, Sept. 28, 1768.

Rugg, Louisa, to Amasey Larsoba, Jan. 18, 1817.

Russell, Julia Ann, to Sylvester N. Gardner, Oct. 21, 1846.

Russell, Priscilla, to Charles Kellogg, June 23, 1865.

Russell, Jennett E., to Abraham Gardner, July 30, 1838.

Russell, Anne, to Levi Collen, May 16, 1832.

Russell, Charles H., to Catherine Ayres, Sept. 24, 1844.

Russell, Elliott, to Aurilla Norton, Feb. 28, 1855.

Russell, Harvey, to Lucy M. Tucker, Oct. 21, 1834.

Russell, Solomon, to Emily Roberts, Oct. 24, 1820.

Russell, Samuel, to Anna Easton, Feb. 15, 1818.

Ruttenban, David, to Minerva Blackmer, Oct. 11, 1818.

Ruttenborough, Rhoda, to Gustave Walbridge, April 6, 1808.

Safford, Emeline, to Mason C. Morgan, Sept. 15, 1825.

Safford, Mary, to Nathan Fay, March 27, 1783.

Safford, Sabra, to David Fassett, Jan. 22, 1778.

Safford, Hannah, to John Fassett, Oct. 18, 1764.

Safford, Esther, to Samuel Robinson, Jr., April 6, 1767.

Safford, Lucy, to Samuel Montague, Oct. 18, 1764.

Safford, Claira, to Elijah B. Pratt, Nov. 15, 1812.

Safford, Benjamin W., to Marion W. Squires, Sept. 18, 1845.

Safford, Samuel G., to Mary Webb, Oct. 18, 1816.

Safford, Edwin, to Arabella Bissell, Oct. 7, 1833.

Safford, Samuel, to Phebe Morgan, June 11, 1820.

Safford, Jonas, to Polly Sage, Dec., 1811.

Safford, Joseph, Jr., to Mary Robinson, July 30, 1766.

Sage, Patty, to Jonas Robinson, Dec., 1811.

Sage, Susannah, to Ruben Colvin, Jan. 1, 1804.

Sage, Daniel, to Mary Jane Woodworth, June 8, 1838.

Salesbury, George, to Charlotte Barrus, April 13, 1820.

Salmons, Phebe A., to Jeremiah Powell, Sept. 5, 1842.

Salmons, Elisha W., to Sarah A. Prentiss, Sept. 5, 1842.

Sanderson, Joseph, to Sarah Clark, May 4, 1845.

Saunders, William, to Susannah Nuoland, May 9, 1802.

Savage, Betsey M., to Nelson B. Harvey, Feb. 5, 1845.

Savage, Edward, to Polly Norton, Dec. 1, 1813.

Schmidt, Mary, to Frederick Hepsiker, Jan. 1, 1856.

Scott, Ruth, to Horace Wilber, Dec. 6, 1846.

Scott, Lidia, to Bennajah Story, Oct., 1767.

Scott, Anna, to Rudd Hopkins, Dec. 25, 1798.

Scott, Bulah, to Resolvy Gage, Jan. 18, 1829.

Scott, Mary, to Ira Hawks, Nov. 30, 1839.

Scott, Polly, to Ashabell Noble, Dec. 3, 1816.

Scott, Emily, to Romulus Walbridge, Feb. 4, 1830.

Scott, Jerusha, to Ebenezer Dunning, April 14, 1821.

Scott, Jane R., to James H. Wallace, April 19, 1842.

Scott, Julius O., to Polly Ann Clark, Jan. 22, 1845.

Scott, Henry, to Mary Ann Frye, Jan. 1, 1832.

Scott, Hiram, to Roena Babbett, Dec. 26, 1815.

Scott, Martin B., to Mary A. Olin, July 18, 1829.

Scott, Samuel S., to Fanny M. Patchin, Oct. 13, 1841.

Scott, Samuel, to Lucretia Harmon, June 8, 1806.

Scott, Phinehas, to Jerusha Merrill, Jan. 13, 1812.

Scott, Lemual, to Zubiah Branch, April 25, 1784.

Scovil, Burt, to Abigail Chamberlain, Nov. 25, 1810.

Sciven, Nancy A., to James Kipp, July 4, 1853.

Searls, Marget, to James Froom, July 14, 1767.

Sears, Delia M., to Zinevi Haswell, March 19, 1845.

Sears, Mary Ann, to Martin Norton, May 12, 1830.

Sears, Sally, to Ezekiel Noble, Nov. 10, 1822.

Sears, Emily H., to Henry Robinson, April 21, 1832.

Sears, Benjamin B., to Mary Ann Waters, Nov. 20, 1831.

Seaton, James, to Elizabeth Bates, Jan. 23, 1810.

Secour, William, to Mary Sibley, Oct. 10, 1847.

Seelye, Lydia Ann, to Samuel Plumb, Dec. 3, 1837.

Selby, Catherine, to John B. McGee, June 29, 1844.

Selby, Catherine E., to Edward Lyons, Oct. 12, 1839.

Selden, Henry R., to Mary Manning, Aug. 10, 1852.

Selden, Alonzo, to Betsey L. Rexford, March 17, 1816.

Selden, Martius G., to Mrs. Laura H. White, March 8, 1834.

Selden, Martius L., to Minerva Griswold, Sept. 20, 1814.

Selden, Martius L., to Claira Griswold, June 7, 1810.

Seller, Betsey, to Moses Benham, Feb. 7, 1809.
 Severance, Rufus N., to Amanda Hinsdill, Sept. 8, 1830.
 Severance, Erastus, to Betsey Lewis, Jan. 23, 1810.
 Seymour, William J., to Fanny Field, Sept. 10, 1810.
 Sharp, Sally, to — McCutchin, March, 1799.
 Shattuck, Rachel, to Orin Almon Montgomery, April 1, 1854.
 Shaw, William Henry, to Ruth Hathaway, May 29, 1848.
 Shaw, Joseph, to Lydia Cutler, Dec. 7, 1815.
 Shaw, James M., to Sarah E. Harris, Nov. 5, 1838.
 Shepherdson, Aaron, to Lucinda Sprague, May 3, 1818.

Sherman, Harriet, to John Kehoe, Oct. 24, 1855.
 Sherman, Stephen, to Elcy Potter, Jan. 23, 1832.
 Sherwood, Delia, to Hiram Haswell, Feb. 24, 1847.
 Sherwood, Samalva, to John C. Haswell, Sept. 6, 1837.
 Shiffer, Catherine, to George W. Foster, Feb. 14, 1849.
 Shiffer, William, to Lucelia Spencer, May 31, 1853.
 Shippin, Mary M., to Peleg D. Card, Jan. 18, 1823.
 Shippey, Joel F., to Sarah Harwood, Oct. 30, 1850.

(To be concluded next month)

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION LIST OF LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Sent by Mrs. J. Wells Vick, Through the Russellville Chapter, D. A. R., Kentucky

Captain George Berry, B. 1746; D. Oct. 29, 1823.
 John Curd, B. 1741.
 John Clark, B. 1727.
 William Duenuington, B. 1734.
 John Grinter, B. 1741; D. 1831.
 James Johnson.
 James Jones, B. 1728.
 Lt. James Carr.
 — McCowan.
 Sgt. Alexander McLardy.
 Archibald Rutherford, B. 1739.
 William Addison, B. 1768.
 Leonard Anderson, B. 1753.
 George Blakey, B. 1749.
 David Briggs, B. 1757.
 John Danks, B. 1759.
 John Ewing, B. 1759.
 Charles Eades, B. 1752; D. 1833.
 John Gillian, B. 1758.
 George Herndon, B. 1762; D. 1848.

Moses Hendricks, B. 1764.

John Ham, B. 1748.

Philip Jones, B. 1760.

Rodan Kenned, B. 1762.

Joshua Murrah, B. 1762.

David McGoodwin, B. 1762.

Benjamin Neal, B. 1758.

Leonard Page, B. 1761.

William Patillo, B. 1758.

John Peake, B. 1754.

Nathaniel Powell, B. 1755.

James Stevenson, B. 1762.

David Saunders, B. 1762.

Lt. James Slaughter, B. 1752.

Ambrose Smith, B. 1754.

Richard Taylor, B. 1759.

Samuel Wilson, B. 1759.

Charles Morehead.

Alexander Guffey.

Lawrence Hawks, B. 1752.

John Whited, B. 1762.

Judith Williams (widow), B. 1757.

* * *

the volume should have a wide appeal. Family lines are traced down to the present generations in many cases. Some go back to England, Ireland and even the Norsemen. It contains wills, Bible records, Census records, administration of estates, and other phases of legal proofs of the lines. Included are 25 Revolutionary soldiers, 36 Colonial lines and 68 families. All are indexed, thus increasing its value for reference work.

* * *

ROACH, ROBERTS, RIDGEWAY AND ALLIED FAMILIES. By Marielou Roach Fair. \$7.50.

Mrs. Percy Caldwell Fair, of Mansfield, La., a Past State D. A. R. Regent of Louisiana and a Past National Vice President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, has written this book of outstanding families. It will be of much importance and interest not only to those connected with the families but also to genealogists and others concerned with genealogy in general.

Some of the allied families are Allen, Aydelott, Bolling, Cato, Caldwell, Chiles, Cumming, Cook, Ervin, Fair, Fort, Fortson, Fernbaugh, Flanders, Gaines, Graves, Haskell, Hill, Higginbotham, Jenkins, Johnson, Kincaid, Kinney, Lamkin, McNamee, Mathison, McKinnie, Maclin, Massey, Page, Powell, Purcell, Pendergrass, Rice, Rutherford, Roane, Saunders, Satterwhite, Strother, Travis, Tyler, Tennison, Vaughn, Wilkinson, White, Wooten, Whitehead, Winters and Young.

Because of the numerous connections included,

Queries

Hill-White—Wanted: parents of a Jesse Hill, d. 1820. Will and deed to property recorded Edgefield, S. C. Sons: Euel, Thomas, John, Joel P., William P., and dau. Sarah Garrett. Could he be son of Willian Hill, b. abt. 1710, member of Provincial Congress that met at Hillsboro, N. C.? William and his son, Joshua, Sr., were both Rev. soldiers.

Wanted: parents of a Daniel White, who lived in Pottersville, S. C., b. 1788, m. Sarah Wren, d. 1853. Sons: Virgil M., William W.; daus. Anne Eliza, Jane Sylvester, who m. Thomas Hill, and Sarah Stewart, who m. L. H. McCullough.—Mrs. O. E. Lancaster, Shady Dale, Ga.

Van Tilburg-Francis-Clark—John Van Tilburg, b. Jan. 2, 1773; m. 1797 (?) to Sarah Francis, b. Mar. 27, 1778, dau. of Adonija and Sarah Francis. Would like Van Tilburg and Francis ancestry.

In *Officers and Men of New Jersey in Revolution*, I find listed three Van Tilburg men—William, Henry and John. I have the war record of Henry. In a will made 1804 by William Van Tilburg he names four sons: Henry, John, William and Peter; three daus: Mary Borrian, Martha and Charlotte. His wife's name was Rebecca. Is this the John that m. Sarah Francis?

John and Sarah were m. in N. J., probably at Trenton, as that is where their first two ch. were b. They moved with Ann and William to Maysville, Ky., then to Ohio near Germantown, where they reared their 10 ch. I have their names and some data. William, second ch., b. Jan. 28, 1801, m. first, Emeline Longstreet, there were five ch.; second, Sarah Ann Clark, dau. of Samuel and Margarietta Huffnaglin Clark. She was b. 1826, bapt. in E. Hanover twp., Lebanon Co., Pa. Can someone help me?—Mrs. Frank Cary, Amlin, O.

Wilson—Wish to trace ancestry of Col. Wm. Wilson, who built Bellair and Clermont, fine old houses in Craven Co., N. C. Came to that Co. prior to 1740. From where? Must have been wealthy, because willed large bequests. His second wife was Madam Mary Vail Jones Wilson, later Mrs. Roger Moore. Their dau. Elizabeth Wilson, m. Richard Spaight in 1746. Their son, Richard Dobbs Spaight, became Governor of N. C. and signed the Federal Constitution.—Col. Charles S. Bryan, 19 Blackwood Road, Asheville, N. C.

Fuller-Gifford—Timothy Fuller m. Mary Gifford, presumably in Rochester, Mass. Am looking for his birth date. Timothy fought in 14th Albany Reg. with his bro.-in-law, Joseph Gifford. He lived in Pittstown, N. Y., near Albany, until 1790, and died at Northampton about that time. His widow and three ch., Daniel, Joseph and Sarah, moved to Penfield, N. Y., in 1802. Joseph is my ancestor. He m. Mercy Allyn or Allen of the Mayflower. His son, Addison, m. Anne Elizabeth Vanderhoof. Want b. and m. dates of Timothy and Mary. Would also like to know if Timothy Fuller is desc. from Robert Fuller of Salem of the ship *Bevis*. Any inf. will be greatly appreciated.—Mrs. Nan Fuller Seaton, 8213 E. Chestnut St., San Gabriel, Cal.

Webster—Want data on John Webster, b. 1747, d. 1798. He was a Rev. sol. from White-stone, N. Y. Married Anna?—Mrs. Earl J. Carns, 650 Baltimore Pike, Springfield, Delaware Co., Pa.

Lash—Isaac Lash occupied the old farm about a mile from Womelsdorf, Pa. He had a dau. Rebecca, who m. a man named Miller. They occupied farm after Isaac d. A dau. named Sadie Miller m. William Moore from Womelsdorf and had two ch., one surviving named Mary Moore,

who occupied the Old Seltzer Moore residence at Womelsdorf. Who has the Lash Bibles?—Ella L. Stamm, 3729 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Taylor-Lewis-Terrell-Gregory—James Taylor, III (1704), 1st wife, Alice (Thornton) Catlett; 2nd wife, Elizabeth (McGrath) Lewis. Want to know names of second wife's ch. Was there a son, Wm., who had son, Wm., Jr., m. Rachel (?) Terrell, and a dau., Martha Elizabeth, who m. Wm. Terrell and lived in Elbert Co., Ga.? Also wish to obtain names of wife and ch. of Edmund Taylor, b. July 5, 1690, son of James Taylor I, and his 2nd wife, Mary Gregory. Would like to correspond. Mrs. Ada Taylor Reynolds, Latham, Ala.

Rollins-Smith—Would like the birth and death dates of Dorothy Rollins, also b., d. dates of Theophilus Smith, Jr. Were married in 1810, both of Exeter, N. H.—Mrs. Albert Gibson Davis, 1664 Flagler Ave., Jacksonville 7, Fla.

Burnham—Trying to get parentage of Sally Burnham, b. Oct. 7, 1782; d. Apr. 9, 1858; m. Jan. 26, 1804 to my direct ancestor, Elijah Fox, Jr., b. Feb. 18, 1780; d. July 18, 1862. Most of my inf. came from *History of Jefferson County, New York*, published by L. H. Everts & Co., Phila.; also from *Gazetteer of Jefferson County, N. Y.*, by Hamilton Child, 1890. These give Sally's location as Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y. where she m.—Mrs. Robert I. Clark, 820 Sixth Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.

Hunter—Inf. wanted conc. Col. James Hunter, who was killed as a prisoner of war at Hays Station, Laurel, S. C., in 1780. Did he have dau. Elizabeth, who m. Josiah Horn? Was James Hunter, Surgeon's Mate, 1781-83, a son of Col. Hunter?—Mrs. J. E. McMullen, 909 Williams, Great Bend, Kan.

Henderson-Lloyd (Loyd)-Sellers—Have war record of Archibald Henderson, except where and when he was captured and wounded. He was a Rev. sol. of N. C. and S. C., from 1775 for 65 mos. M. a Miss Lloyd or Loyd. Want Archibald's parents, given name of wife, and something on family. According to data, Archibald m. twice: second, Elizabeth Sellers in S. C. One son (known) by each wife. Lodowich H., by first wife, b. abt. 1779-80; Archibald Henry, by 2nd wife, b. 1785 in S. C. Was Archibald Henderson who came to Ga., Columbia Co., about 1820 a Rev. sol.? Lodowich H. m. in Ga., 1809. Corr. solicited.—Mrs. N. R. Henderson, Douglasville, Ga.

Edwards—John Edwards, b. in Va., 1796, d. in Texas, 1874. M. 1st Malissa Stuart. Settled in Coweta Co., Ga., 1826. Ch.: William T., Judson, John, Jane, Susan, Mary. M. 2nd Eliza Tipton, b. 1823, m. 1838, Tenn. Ch.: C. C., Samuel, Joe G., Reuben, Francis Marion, Emily, Amanda, Martha Ann.

John moved from Whitfield Co., Ga., to Tex. in 1854. He had bros.: James, Reuben, William T.; sis.: Mary, Martha. Martha m. John Aycock in Ga. Their father: — Edwards, m. — Butler. Would like anc. of John Edwards' parents, and of Eliza Tipton's parents, with any Rev. ser. John had an uncle, Reuben Edwards, who lived in Ga., and received land for some service.—Mrs. R. C. Jackson, 1921 Madison St., Amarillo, Texas.

Mabry-Rives-Read—Want help with gen. of Jones Mabry, who m. Anne (Nancy) Rives and was living in Warren Co., N. C., at time of his death abt. 1849. Also need aid with John Read, b. Feb. 6, 1800, son of Philip Read, who was son of John Read of England, and his wife, Mary Ann Carter, b. Mar. 25, 1805, dau. of Joseph Carter. Believe they lived in Va., before coming to Ky.—Miss Lovey Rayburn, Bardwell, Ky.

Wise-Hughes-Townsend—Richard Wise, b. Culpeper Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1799; m. Martha S. Gilmore of Montgomery Co., Ky. (June 20, 1805-Dec. 4, 1885), and moved to Callaway Co., Mo., in 1839. D. at Callaway Nov. 21, 1884. Who were their parents? Tradition says he was a cousin of Gov. Henry A. Wise of Va.

John Hughes, b. 1774 in Va., moved to Tenn., came to Washington Co., Mo., in 1806. M. Susanah Hays, b. in Va. in 1777. He d. in Mo. ca. 1856. Can anyone give me their parents' names?

Who were parents of Elizabeth Townsend, b. in S. C., near Charleston, m. Allen (James) Burks of Mercer Co., Ky. They moved to Putnam Co., Ind. Their son, Allen, Jr., was born in Ky., June 10, 1814.—Mrs. Horace Wise Craig, Mc-Credie, Mo.

Sylvester-Bassett—Parentage des. of Seth Sylvester, b. in New England, who came to Wis. via Smith's Falls and Brockville, Canada, to Barron abt. 1840; also his connection with Capt. Seth Sylvester of Rev. fame. The line of his wife, Rachel Young, also desired. Among their ch. were Seth, Jr., who m. Rose —, Rachel, Harriett, James and Mary Ann, who m. Lucius Smith, twin bro. of Lewis C. Smith, sons of Wm. and Rebecca Bissell Smith of Litchfield, Conn.

Samuel S. Bassett of the firm of Atwater & Bassett of New Haven, Conn., was aged 37 in the 1850 Census, and his wife, Sarah (dau. of John Mott), aged 25. Their infant son, John Mott Bassett, then (June 1, 1850) about four mos. old. When John was about nine the family moved to Ill., and when he was nearly grown removed to Rockaway, N. J., where his parents died. Date desired. He went 1878 to Tex. Rev. desc. of Samuel S. Bassett wanted, also of Sarah, his wife.—Mrs. Margaret Scruggs-Carruth, 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas 4, Tex.

Simpson-Quinn—Want to know par. and gr. par., names, dates of b., m., and d., and where they lived of Richard B. Simpson, b. June 6, 1784; d. Mar. 15, 1860, in Madison Co., Ky. Wife Susan, b. Feb. 28, 1790, d. same place, abt. 1862. M. abt. 1810. Where? Was in the War of 1812 and lived in Madison Co. then, near Richmond, Ky. Want to know Rev. ser. of his par. and gr. par., etc., and what connection to Col. Richard Simpson, Rev. sol., of Va., and Ky., whose wife was a Kincheloe of Va.

Want to know Rev. ser. of Mathew Quinn, wife Catherine, who d. in Madison Co., Ky., 1815. Also anything about his ancestors.—Mrs. Alfred R. Patrick, R. 1, Lexington Rd., Winchester, Ky.

See—Elias See, b. abt. 1785; m. Fanny Whiter. Who were their parents and where did they live? They had five daus: Sarah Ann, Hannah, Susan, Eliza Jane and Mary. Eliza Jane m. John McKenzie or McKinzie and lived in Cincinnati, O., until 1856, then moved to Urbana, Ill.—Mrs. P. M. Wheeler, 206 W. University Ave., Urbana, Ill.

Dunn (Dunne)—Want names of par., bros., and sis. of William Dunn, b. Oct. 17, 1752, at Elizabeth City Co., Va. Thought to have been a Quaker. Also, names of mother, bros., and sisters, wife's maiden name, and names of children of Pasco or Pascho Dunn, known to have lived on James River, Elizabeth City Co., Va., in March, 1667. Prior to that yr. he owned land and lived on Kent Island, Md. Names of places owned were Parsons Neck, Dunn's Hassard, Pasco's Adventure and Forrest Lodge. His father's name was Robert Dunn, and he had a bro. Robert. Any help will be appreciated.—Mrs. Richard C. Dodson, Box 207, Rising Sun, Md.

Patrick-White—(1) Would like to correspond with descendants of Alexander Patrick, my gt. gr. father (b. 11-14-1794, m. Kate White), represented his dist. in State Legislature. Both b. and d. in Madison Co. Ky. Their ch. were: Alexander B., Henry D. (who became Pres. of a Western R.R.); Nannie or Nancy (who m. a Brooks and had son Belvidere Brooks, late Pres. of Western Union Tgh. Co. and lived on Park Ave., N. Y. City—two gt. aunts visited there in 1903).

Bro. Isaac Patrick, who m. Miss Penn (gr. dau. of William Penn, the famous Quaker), b. 1790, d. 1823.

Sis. Amelia Patrick (b. 1788 Madison Co. Ky., m. Thos C. Howard, prominent merchant in Richmond and Mt. Sterling, Ky., and member of Legislature 1808-12-22-26, also representative 1818-19-20 and 21).

(2) Would like to know who John Patrick's (d. 9-23-1824, his wife Elizabeth Calloway of Va. gr. dau. of Col. Richard Calloway of Va. and Ky.—Elizabeth b: 9-21-1771 m. 1787 Bedford Co. Va. and soon came to Ky. where she inherited quite a bit of property from her gr. father, Col. Richard Calloway of Va. and Ky. including the first Ferry west of the Allegheny Mts. at Boonesborough, Madison Co., Ky.) parents were. This John Patrick was the father of Alexander, who m. Kate White.

Was this same John Patrick who had the lawsuit with Marshall, 1790-1810, in Fayette and Franklin Counties over the land where city of Frankfort now stands? Any data will be appreciated on these families inc. Rev. services. Will exchange notes on above families—I have quite a bit of it.—(Miss) Florence Howard Patrick, Route 1, Lexington Road, Winchester, Ky.

Page—Would like inf. on any members of family of Eli Page b. in Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 26, 1750—First settler lot 19—Range 11, Richmond, N. H.

Eli Page m. Sylvie Thayer, b. Richmond, N. H., Mar. 12, 1757, dau. of Jeremiah and Alice Holbrook Thayer, m. Dec., 1775, by Rev. Maturian Ballou. Ch.: Caleb Page, b. Nov. 1, 1776, m. Deborah Hammond, 1799. Stephen Page, b. May 11, 1779, m. Lucinda Darling, 1801. Joseph Page, m. Patty Marble of Winchester N. H., 1800. Jeremiah Page, m. Hannah Robinson, 1811. Eli Page, Jr., m. Margery Martin, 1816, served in War of 1812. Stephen Page and Lucinda Darling Page, first ch. b. Winchester, Aug. 9, 1803, removed to Hancock, Vt., where he was again registered, married in Hancock, 1826, to Lucrecia Hunt.

Stephen and Lucinda Darling Page were parents of Roxy, d. (?), b. Sept. 27, 1807, Hancock, Vt. Unice (Eunice), d. Sept. 19, 1806, Hancock Vt., Luisa Haden, born Mar. 1, 1810, and Lyman Page, b. Feb. 14, 1812. Stephen Page m. after Lucinda's death, Eunice Hadley. Children: Lucinda Page, Bathana Wescoat Page, and Jeremiah Page.

Stephen Page d. Aug., 1858, and Eunice, his second wife, 1833; tombstones in Branch Cemetery in Hancock. Eunice was 41 years old.—Mrs. Howard W. Page, 4606 Cascade Lane, Minneapolis 10, Minnesota.

Spencer-Bagby—Samuel N. Spencer b. Aug. 20, 1772 (?), Va.; m. Susan Bagby, b. Apr. 12, 1778 (?), Va. Who were their parents, what was the date of marriage and dates of death? Their ch. were: Samuel, b. Mar. 21, 1798 (m. a Miss Walker); John H., b. May 2, 1800; Nancy b. Oct. 29, 1802 (m. Wm. Bailey); Lucinda, b. Apr. 15, 1804, m. Elias Nichols; Wm., b. Jan. 20, 1806; James, b. Apr. 3, 1808; Daniel, b. Feb. 29, 1810; Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1812; Mildred, b. Aug. 18, 1815; m. George Nichols; George Madison, b. May 28, 1817, m. Isabella Renick in 1838. They lived in Va. until 1811 and then came to Barren Co., Ky.—Mrs. N. B. Hedges, Route 3, Paris, Ky.

Railsback-Stevens-Rhoade (Rhode)—Henry Railsback b. 1726 or 1736, Hamburg, Germany, m. ca. 1751 to Mary or Margaret Elizabeth (?); came to Va., thence N. C. 1765. Wanted—their ancestors in Germany. Their son, David Railsback, b. 1768 Va. or N. C.; m. 1794, Sarah Stevens, b. 1773. They lived and died in Wayne Co., Ind. Wanted—her ancestry. David's son, Wm. Railsback, b. 1803-1808, probably Wayne Co., Ind., m. 1825 to Mary Rhoade (Rhode), she b. 1807, d. 1873. Who were her ancestors, with data?—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, 591, Custer, S. D.

Stocker—Michael 1700 and Margaret Stocker 1704 came to America on ship "Brittany" Sept. 22, 1731. They settled in what is the South West corner of Lehigh Co., Pa., then Berks Co. Michael d. about 1749 and Margaret m. second, John

Adam Gramlich 1750. There were ten Stocker ch. and one Gramlich son.

John, b. about 1730 m. Rosanna. He settled near Reading 1752, d. about 1791. Michael b. about 1731; m. Anna Margaret. He d. near Macungie, 1773. George b. before 1738; m. Margaret. He d. Bryant's Station, Ky., Aug. 1782. Anna Maria, b. before 1740; m. Peter Vies (White?), lived near Moselem Springs. Jacob b. before 1740; m. Eve. Died Bryant's Station, Ky., 1782. Adam, b. 1736, m. Mary M. Beisel, d. near Stockertown, Penna. Catherine, b. before 1743; single in 1761. Henry b. before 1746, served in Rev. War, 1775-1780, Northampton Co. Andrew b. 1746, d. Stockertown, Penna., m. Julianna Maria Wattner or Wauert. Eve, b. Nov., 1749, m. John Walker, d. Northampton Co., near Moore church, Francis Gramlich, b. 1750; d. Center County, Penna. Wanted maiden names of above wives and if possible marriage records of all but Adam.

All the above sons save Michael served in the Rev., as did all the sons-in-law, two daughters-in-law and eleven grandsons. Would like information on families of John, Anna Maria Vies and Catherine who is thought to have m. John Castle, and moved to Ky. or N. C.—Jennie E. Stewart, 1120½ Pine St., Boulder, Colo.

Gilliland-Haynie-McClellan—Want all data pert. to John Gilliland, b. app. 1745-50; m. Elizabeth Young, about 1770, d. 1795; where place of res.? He was supposed to have been with Washington's army; want proof of Rev. Serv. Names of children, one was Eli, born in Va. 1784, m. Kaziah Haynie. Wish names of other ch. Also, wish names of parents of Kaziah Haynie's parents and all data. She d. in Lonoke, Ark.; who were her bro. and sisters?

Wish parents' names of William Beaver McClellan, b. 1804, d. 1880, m. Juliet Lewis Smith, dau. of Byrd Smith, came to Texas from Tenn. Ch. of Wm. Beaver & Juliet Lewis McClellan were John, Janie, Martha, Susan, A. G., Sam, Mary & W. R. Want data, proof of Rev. War service of John Gilliland, Haynie, McClellan—Mrs. I. F. Roebuck, 619 Virginia St., Graham, Tex.

EXCEPTIONAL RECORD FOR LINEAGE PAPERS

Making out lineage papers is exacting work. There are some people who have what might be called an FBI instinct for knowing where and how to search out the special data needed and one source will lead to another. Probably there are a good number of women in our D. A. R. Chapters who have the hobby of "making out papers"—only they are not written up so that we know about them.

There is one woman who has done exceptional work in this line. Perhaps no one has equaled the work done by Miss Julia G. Pierce of Allegany, N. Y. Registrars may verify many papers, but Miss Pierce has gone one step further—she has actually made out the original papers, after hunting up all the necessary data. She has done this voluntarily, put much time and thought into this work and has not charged for it.

Over 560 persons are indebted to her and that is a phenomenal record. When she lived in New Jersey she made out over 200 papers. Then when she retired to her early home at Allegany she started helping women in Olean so they could join the D. A. R. Chapter, and made out 227 papers. This includes only those accepted. As a result of her work, Olean Chapter last year had 260 members. Now it has more. This has brought Olean to the rank of third among the 176 chapters in New York.

In addition, Miss Pierce has made out 98 papers for Children of the American Revolution and 35 for Sons of the American Revolution in Olean. It adds up to 560 plus, a remarkable record. Miss Pierce served as Regent of Olean Chapter and now is Historian.—CONTRIBUTED.

NEWS and VIEWS

Editorially

The new 32-page brochure on our D. A. R. Buildings should prove helpful in raising money for our National Society's Building Fund.

It is well illustrated with additional photographs besides those carried previously in our D. A. R. MAGAZINE in articles on "Our Buildings," by Miss Lillian Chenoweth last March; "Our Museum," by Mrs. George A. Kuhner and Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy last April; and "Our State Rooms," by Mrs. Kuhner and Miss Catherine A. Newton in the August issue.

Thus, as the booklet is spread around the country, at chapter meetings and perhaps for chapter programs, the information and publicity should result helpfully for more widespread interest in our National Headquarters and more efforts to help pay our building debts.

Although selling for 50 cents each, the booklets may be ordered in larger numbers—12 for \$5.50, which means they would then cost only 46 cents each; 25 for \$10, which means they would cost only 40 cents each; 50 for \$18, or 36 cents each; and 100 for \$35 or 35 cents each. All these prices include postage.

They might be distributed or displayed at chapter meetings, state gatherings or other D. A. R. programs. Or, they might be ordered in large lots by a Chapter at wholesale prices and retailed at the regular 50 cents rate, the chapter in this way making a neat profit for its treasury, to apply to the Building Fund or any other purpose desired.

Underwritten by the D. A. R. MAGAZINE from the profits made during the past year, receipts from the brochure will be used to repay the MAGAZINE for its expenditures for printing, photographs, cuts and distribution; then all profits will be transferred to the Building Fund as a contribution from the MAGAZINE.

Our October issue will feature the State of Virginia, and the Virginia D. A. R. Under the leadership of Mrs. W. W. Peers, of Danville, State Magazine Chairman, with the able cooperation and aid of Mrs. R. V. H. Duncan, State Regent, and Mrs. Robert W. Wood, National Vice Chairman of the

Magazine Committee, Virginia members worked during the Summer to obtain advertisements for this special edition. Some exceptionally interesting articles have been written by Virginians also for the issue.

Other articles on other topics will also be in the issue, including one on the Women Marines, who have been so important in our country's war and defense efforts. This was written by Col. Katherine A. Towle, Director of the Women Marines. It is another in our series on our Armed Forces.

It is hoped that the Virginia edition will stir other states to adopt MAGAZINE issues. Alabama has taken the November issue, and Florida will have the December issue. Thus, our MAGAZINE will be assisted materially with advertisements, and the states and State Societies will get valuable publicity.

Now, more than ever before, we need to emphasize our D. A. R. MAGAZINE and its work of endeavoring to emphasize our National Society's aims and projects and our country's fundamental Way of Life, in order to carry out our D. A. R. missions for "Home and Country."

To be a member of our National Society entails an obligation of being active. To be an active member, one must keep informed. The more one knows about anything, the more alert, active and interested she will inevitably be. The best way to keep informed, consistently and constantly, is through the pages of our official publication, our D. A. R. MAGAZINE. So, we should have many more subscribers. And, in soliciting and obtaining ads for the MAGAZINE, we are helping it become better and stronger; thus, we are aiding it and all our Committees, projects and objectives.

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Save The Republic

(Continued from page 692)

must face facts; just as we do not outgrow the Sermon on the Mount in our spiritual progress, just so, we do not outgrow the wisdom and demonstration of the Constitution and the Free-enterprise system. These great principles must be taught in our schools, loved in our hearts, and PRACTICED in our government if we are to preserve the American concept of liberty for ourselves and our progeny.

Wherever we are involved and whatever the sacrifice, it will be in vain unless these objectives are reached, as we strive once again to rebuild a strong defense for ONE GOD, ONE FLAG and ONE COUNTRY—lest this nation, as the symbol and demonstration of liberty for people everywhere, perish from the earth. Let us resolve to be practical Christians and make our "Calling and election sure" by supporting men and women for office who still believe that the Bible, the Constitution, Ray's Arithmetic and the McGuffey Readers made a great and good country, whose people were God-fearing, independent, free-enterprising Americans. Old-fashioned? Yes. So are the Ten Commandments!

The battle lines are being drawn today for the final conflict between Christendom and Atheism. It is symbolized by the two stars out of the East—"The Star of Bethlehem" and "The Red Star of Russia"—whatever conflict appears on the scene, whether it be strife between capital and labor or between race, creed or color, these PLANNED struggles are only the outward sign of the Communist-Socialist attacks on our free institutions. Only the good, gullible Christian Americans, awakened out of their sleep and mesmerism, induced by false propaganda, can save this nation. Realizing that "The Government is upon His shoulders" we must take the human footsteps in our own home town to SAVE the REPUBLIC before the SYMBOLS disappear.

May we remember at all times to help the world appreciate, accept and practice the great principles which make FREE-DOM and HUMAN LIBERTY possible, and may we also remember that our greatest contribution to the world is to keep that

light of freedom burning in AMERICA. If we fail here, the light of the whole world dies. Our forefathers left us a great and good land. It is ours—as trustees—"To have and to hold and to live," but, unless we HOLD it, and teach our children to LOVE it, their children WILL NOT HAVE IT!

"Lord God of Hosts, Be with us yet—Lest we 'Americans' FORGET".

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State Activities

(Continued from page 725)

Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Regent, paid tribute, "Where the Rainbow Never Fades," and her personal page, Miss Carol Brooke, sang the opening and the closing solos.

The banquet on Wednesday evening honored the Honorary State Regents and the National Vice Chairmen.

The Very Rev. N. Lovgren, Dean of Grace Cathedral pronounced the invocation. Mr. Armand Girard, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Mary Girard, presented a group of vocal solos.

Mr. John Morley, reporter, writer and radio commentator, recently returned from interviewing World Statesmen, Dictators, Kings and Military Leaders, gave "A Foreign Correspondent's Uncensored Report on the World Crisis."

The Thursday morning session completed the business of the Conference and ended with the climactic luncheon when the various Conference Committees received the appreciation of the delegates, and State Chairmen presented awards to Chapters showing outstanding achievements.

Florence Whitmore Fuller,
State Regent.

Survey Committee

Authorized by Continental Congress and the National Board, a Financial Survey Committee has been appointed by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, to make financial studies of all National Society work. Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehella is Chairman, with the following members: Mrs. William L. Ainsworth, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Miss Julia C. Fish, Miss Virginia Horne, Mrs. Dixie Cotton Herrin Jones, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Miss Page Schwarzwaelder and Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen.

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QUIZ PROGRAM

1. Who was our smallest President?
2. How much does it cost to file D. A. R. supplemental papers?
3. Give the origin of the phrase, "Not Worth a Continental."
4. Who made the defiant statement: "I have not yet begun to fight?"
5. Why are so many people married during June?
6. Can a trademark be registered which consists of, or comprises among other things, "the flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof?"
7. Who was the fourth President General, N. S. D. A. R.?
8. What motto is used on the great seals of Missouri and Kentucky?
9. Of all insects, which is considered the most valuable?
10. How long did it take to build the Pentagon Building at Washington?

ANSWERS

1. James Madison, who was five feet four, and weighed less than 100 pounds. He was called the Great Little Madison.
2. \$5.
3. After the Revolutionary War, when Continental currency lost its value.
4. John Paul Jones, Sept. 23, 1779, in the sea fight between his ship, *Bon Homme Richard*, and the *Serapis*.
5. In Ancient Rome Juno, wife of Jupiter, was considered the patroness of happy marriages.
6. No. Federal law prohibits it.
7. Mrs. Mary Margaretta Fryer Manning, wife of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury.
8. "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."
9. The bee.
10. It was designed and built in 16 months.

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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Jessica Wyatt Payne is a lecturer and forum speaker of Huntington, W. Va. Her article is adapted from her address to the 60th Continental Congress.

Miss Clara Booth Byrd is a Past Vice Regent of the Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro, N. C.

Catherine (Mrs. Jerome A.) Eckrich has written radio plays in addition to many poems. One of her radio plays has been broadcast through South Dakota as a patriotic project of the State D. A. R.

Mrs. Clifford Tuck, a Junior member of the Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens, Ga., is its Chairman of Patriotic Anniversaries.

Mr. C. E. Gilbert, Jr., of the Paul Carrington Chapter, S. A. R., gave an address during Constitution Week last year to the Alexander Love Chapter, D. A. R., of Houston, Texas, which was considered so excellent that the Regent, Mrs. Lee Roy Smith, sent it to our Magazine.

Mrs. Ruth Ann St. John (W. B.) Settle is a Past Chaplain of the San Diego Chapter, San Diego, Calif.

The articles on American Music by Naomi Atkins Keast were regarded as so splendid that they have been published in booklet form by the Florida State Society.

Lloyd Whitney is well known as a patriotic writer of Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Avis Yates Brownlee is Registrar of San Francisco Chapter, D. A. R., a member of Pasadena Post of the American Legion and of the National Yeoman (F) Association. She is a former Yeoman (F), and during World War I was on duty in the offices of the Cable and Postal Censors and Naval Intelligence at San Francisco and in the Cost Inspector's Offices, Bethlehem Shipyard, San Francisco.

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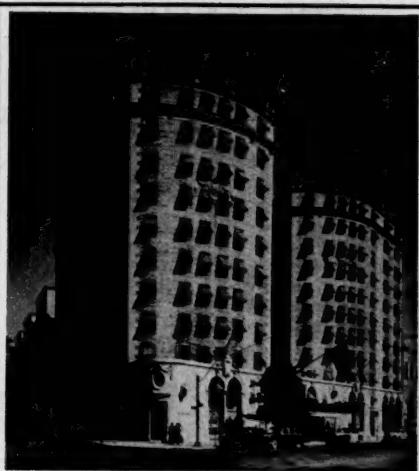
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